Volume 159 No. 19

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

May 7 1951

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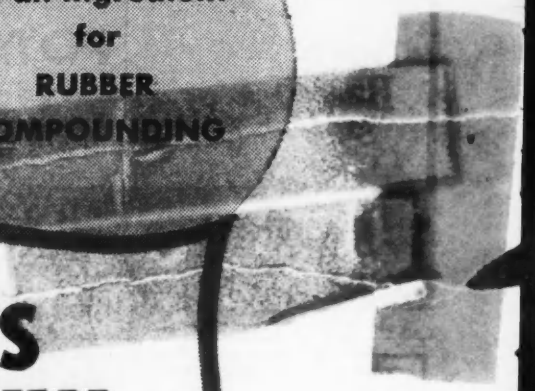

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemical DOs to Get Equitable Distribution

The National Production Authority added May 1 several chemicals to the basic order which provides a system of equitable distribution of defense rated orders among producers to prevent order pileups and bottlenecks.

NPA Order M-32 permits producers of specified chemicals to reject rated orders that would require more than a given percentage of their total supply of those chemicals. A percentage is set for each chemical listed. NPA said the limits are set high enough so that the industry collectively will be able to fill all rated orders.

Producers or distributors of certain listed chemicals are authorized to refuse orders if they are not received within the specified period before the first of the month in which delivery is requested. Of the chemicals put on the list by the amendment, only certain anthraquinone vat dyes have a rated order ceiling. The limit for them is 30 percent of each producer's scheduled production for the month of shipment. The limit does not apply to distributors, nor is a lead time required for either producers or distributors.

The other chemicals added by this amendment do not have rated order ceilings but each does have a lead time specification. The chemicals and the number of days of required lead time are carbon tetrachloride, fifteen days for the producer, twenty days for the distributor; methylene chloride, fifteen and twenty; perchlorethylene, fifteen and twenty; and freon 11, freon 12 and freon 22, fifteen days for the producer only.

The action also changes the DO ceiling applicable to DDT, which previously had been added to the list, from 25 percent to 20 percent, and establishes a lead time of fifteen days. Previously, no lead time had been required on DDT orders. Chemicals which previously had been brought under NPA Order M-32 provisions, the status of which were not changed by today's amendment, are ethyl cellulose, barium carbonate and melamine and melamine-containing compounds.

Nickel Scrap Price Ceiled

A ceiling price of 40½ cents per pound for pure nickel scrap was established in ceiling price regulation No. 29, issued May 3 by the Office of Price Stabilization, to become effective May 8.

The new ceiling is a rollback of existing prices. OPS said that it compares with prices as high as $2 a pound in the December-January base period permitted under the general price freeze of January 26, and with the ceiling for primary nickel of 50½ cents a pound.

Blackstrap Molasses Price Ceiled at 22c

A ceiling price of 22 cents a gallon on blackstrap molasses from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was announced May 3 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The ceiling, established by supplementary regulation 24 to GCPR, permits contracts entered into prior to January 26 to be carried out according to the terms. However, the new ceiling will apply to all contracts made after January 25.

Most of the Puerto Rican and Virgin Island crop had been contracted for during the latter part of 1950 for future delivery but prices for blackstrap sold and delivered in the mainland during the base period generally outran prices at which the molasses had been contracted for a few months earlier.

DPA Approves Additional Certificates of Necessity

The Defense Production Administration has given its approval to several certificates of necessity covering production expansion programs in the chemical and allied fields during the period April 14 to 26. The certificates permit the rapid write-off for tax purposes of the cost of the projects.

Among the certificate approvals were the following, showing the product, location, cost of the new facility and the percentage eligible for certification:—

Alumina—Aluminum Ore Company, Bauxite, Ark., 80 percent of $53,900,000.

Benzene — Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex., 85 percent of $2,950,000.

Bromine—Dow Chemical Co., Ludington, Mich., 100 percent of $433,500; Dow, Midland, Mich., 100 percent of $630,000.

Butane—Pure Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio, 75 percent of $7,140,000.

Calcined dolomite — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Salinas, Calif., 85 percent of $1,173,000.

Dolmitic lime—Standard Lime & Stone Company, Woodville, Ohio, 85 percent of $22,022.

Double-burned dolomite—Standard Lime & Stone, McCook, Ill., 85 percent of $679,333.

Ethylene dibromide—Dow, Midland, Mich., 100 percent of $70,000; Dow, Midland, Mich., 100 percent of $200,000; crude, Dow, Midland, Mich., 100 percent of $100,000.

Titanium—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Newport, Del., 90 percent of $1,227,000.

Uranium oxide—Climax Uranium Company, Grand Junction, Col., 90 percent of $908,194.

OPS Ceiling Price Regulation For Imported Materials Issued

A ceiling price regulation for imports covering all products coming into the country except strategic materials and those considered essential to military and civilian needs was issued May 4 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The new regulation (CPR 31) becomes effective May 9.

The regulation provides that importers compute their ceilings by adding to the commodity's landed cost the same dollars and cents markup obtained on deliveries between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950. Wholesalers of the commodity, in turn, set their ceilings by using their acquisition costs and adding dollars and cents markups computed on the same basis as importers. Retailers set their ceilings by adding percentage rather than dollar and cents markup to acquisition costs. They use a representative quarter rather than the whole base period.

Exempted from CPR 31 are a number of important commodities subject to other specific regulations or remaining under the General Ceiling Price Regulation of January 26, 1951. Included among these items are the following:—

Aluminum; antimony; metallic arsenic; asbestos fibers; bauxite; baryl; bismuth; hog bristles; brass scrap; burlap; cadmium; celestite; chrome ore and salts and metal compounds and salts; cobalt; columbite; copper, including copper salts; flax; fluorspar; graphite or plumbage; hemp, but not including crin vegetal; henequen; radioactive iodine; jute; kyanite; lead; magnesite; magnesium; manganese; mercury, including compound mixtures and salts; mica; molybdenum; monazite sand; naval stores; nickel; opium and derivatives; platinum; quartz crystals; quinine sulphate and all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark; radium salts and radioactive substitutes; shellac; spiegeleisen; steatite talc; tallow; thorium; titanium; tungsten; uranium; vanadium; zaffer; zinc; hides and skins; leather; skimmed and dried milk; molasses; rubber, and tin.

Curtis in Key NPA Post; To Supervise 6 Divisions

Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, has been named an assistant administrator of the National Production Authority in charge of the chemical, rubber and forest products bureau. This is one of the new top posts that has been set up in NPA under

Francis J. Curtis

a recent reorganization by Administrator Manly Fleischmann to bring about a closer relationship between NPA and industry.

Mr. Curtis recently returned to the United States from a trip to Europe, where he made a study of the European sulphur situation at the request of the Defense Production Administration. In his new job he will have supervision over the work of the chemical division, now headed by Kenneth Klipstein; the lumber and lumber products division; pulp, paper and paper board division; printing and publishing division; containers and packaging division, and rubber division.

Klipstein Succeeds Bates As NPA Chemical Head

The National Production Authority announced May 2 the resignation of Joseph S. Bates as director of the chemical division and the appointment of Kenneth H. Klipstein to succeed him. Mr. Bates took a temporary leave of absence in October, 1950, as president of the Bates Chemical Company to head the chemical division. He said the pressure of personal affairs prompted his resignation.

Mr. Klipstein has been deputy director of the chemical division. He is on leave from his position as assistant general manager and head of the technical department of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Peanuts 1951 Farmers' Crop Supported at $230.56 a Ton

Prices for the 1951 crop of farmers' stock peanuts will be supported by the Department of Agriculture at an average of $230.56 per ton for all types, it was announced May 4. This support level reflects 88 percent of the April 15 parity price and is an increase of $14.56 per ton over the support price for the 1950 peanut crop, although those peanuts were supported at 90 ercent of parity as of Aug. 1, 1950, or $216 per ton.

HIF Board to Meet Wed.

The board of directors of the Health Information Foundation will meet May 16 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. All members of the HIF citizens advisory committee have been invited to attend the board meeting.

Vegetable Soapstocks Ceiled On Dollar-and-Cents Basis

Dollars and cents ceilings were placed on raw and acidulated soapstocks derived from domestic vegetable oils by the Office of Price Stabilization, May 3. The action, contained in amendment 6 to Ceiling Price Regulation 6, fixed ceilings on these products of vegetable oil refining processes, delivered in tankcars or wagons.

Domestic vegetable oil soapstock, on a basis of 50 percent total fatty acid, was set at 6.125 cents per pound, New York, and 6 cents per pound, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Domestic vegetable oil acidulated soapstock, on a basis of 95 percent total fatty acid, was fixed at 12.625 cents per pound, New York, and at 12.5 cents per pound, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Customary differentials for delivery to other cities and for other grades, prevailing before controls were imposed, were maintained against these key prices.

The ceilings apply to byproducts from refining cottonseed, soya, corn, peanut and other domestic vegetable oils and mixtures thereof. They are identical to those arrived at by a number of processors under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

CCC Resuming Sale Of Nonfat Dry Milk

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced May 1 that it will resume sales of nonfat dry milk solids during the month of May. It also announced that offerings would continue to be made during the month of raw linseed oil. Sales of these products, however, are limited to domestic uses, and none is available for export.

The nonfat dry milk solid is of the spray-process type and of the 1951 production. The agency stated that it has approximately 1,000,000 pounds for sale at 15½ cents a pound "in store" at locations of stocks in any state. The linseed oil will be sold at the market price on the date of sale. The agency has 213,400,000 pounds for sale.

In connection with purchases of the skim milk and the linseed oil, the purchaser must be able and will be required to certify that the price paid to CCC does not exceed the highest ceiling price he could pay any of his usual suppliers for the commodity in the quantity and at the place and season that delivery is made.

Price Trend Dips Fractionally

Price weakness developed in four sections of the general market for chemicals, oils and drugs last week, and the overall index number dropped 0.6 point. It was 33.3 points above that of this time last year.

Greatest reduction was in the market for essential oils, where dealers offered "bargains" to stimulate consumer interest. These reductions were made by individual suppliers and did not fully reflect spot positions of the various oils. Botanicals also were off slightly. Two drug items were reduced, against no advances, while the number of reductions in seeds and spices far outweighed the increases.

Menthol gained some strength and the price of cocoa butter reflected the increase in cocoa beans. Molasses was reduced at New Orleans as a result of slow demand from feed mixers. Also reduced were para-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salts. Citric acid remained in extremely short supply and tartaric tightened up considerably because of its partial replacement for citric in some end uses.

Demand was light for oils and fats and easy tone prevailed in the market. Cottonseed oil held at the ceiling price but crude soybean was selling at below ceiling levels for old crop oil. Peanut oil was reduced sharply and corn oil was fractionally lower. Coconut oil reversed its previous trend, moving upward along with a rise in the copra price.

Heavy demand continued to characterize the market for protective coating materials and supplies of most items were hard to come by. Call for synthetic and natural resins continued to hold to good levels. The casein floor price was advanced by the Argentine government, although demand for it was not high.

The movement of heavy chemicals has been sustained at a high level, shipments being made under a relaxation of pressure. The trend in several instances was toward a more equal balance of supply and demand. Tin oxide was reduced, bringing it in line with the metal. Among the agricultural chemicals, packing house byproducts developed an easier tone, with lower prices on dried blood, hoofmeal and the feed grade of bone meal. There was a pronounced letup in trading in textile and leather chemicals. There was no price activity in the market for coaltar chemicals, with the trade busily engaged in figuring its future prices under M-22.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 4, 1951	Apr. 27, 1951	July 1, 1950	May 6, 1950
153.9	154.5	121.1	120.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5

NPA Issues Two Preliminary CMP Regulations on Basic Operations

The first of the regulations for operation of the Controlled Materials Plan, which goes into effect July 1, were issued May 4 by the National Production Authority, together with a list of more than 4,000 manufactured articles containing steel, copper or aluminum, which are designated as class "D" products under CMP.

The two regulations establish the basic pattern for operation of the plan. They are regulations 1 and 3 and also outline steps to be taken before July 1 by manufacturers affected. Two other regulations, CMP regulations No. 2, covering inventories, and CMP regulation No. 4, covering distributors, will be issued later, along with other regulations applying CMP procedures to specified segments of the industrial economy.

CMP regulation No. 1 defines "right and obligation under the Controlled Materials Plan" and explains how production schedules will be authorized for defense and defense-supported manufacturing operations and how controlled material—steel, copper and aluminum — will be alloted for completion of authorized production.

Two Classes of Materials

The regulation also explains the difference between the methods of making allotments of controlled materials to manufacturers of class "A" and class "B" products. In the case of class "A" products, which include special purpose items, such as tanks, planes, guns and ships, built to order for the military agencies, allotments will be made by a claimant agency to its prime contractors, who in turn will make allotments to their subcontractors for production of other "A" products necessary to complete the contract. Manufacturers of "A" products will be assigned DO preference ratings to obtain "B" list items needed to complete their end products.

The class "B" products list includes common industrial component like bearings and fractional horsepower motors, essential transportation and agriculutral equipment, many types of machine tools and other general purpose items.

'B' Items Allotment

Allotments of controlled material for production of "B" list items will be made

—Continued on page 82

Flaxseed 1951 Purchase Program Details Issued

Details of the 1951 flaxseed loan and purchase program were issued May 3 by the Production and Marketing Administration. The program is similar to that of last year and previous years. The basic support rate this year is $2.90 per bushel at Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and Portland, Ore.; $3.09 at Los Angeles and San Francisco; $2.70 at Fredonia, Kansas, and $2.05 at Corpus Christi and Houston, Tex.

Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through October 31, 1951, in Arizona, California and in the Texas counties not designated under the 1951 Texas flaxseed purchase program, and from the time of harvest through January 31, 1952, in all other states. Eligible flaxseed must grade No. 1 or No. 2. Flaxseed which contains more than 30 percent damage or more than 11 percent moisture or which is musty, sour, heating hot, or which has any commercially objectionable odor, or which is otherwise of low quality, will not be eligible.

Oil Chemists Elect Bailey as President

A. E. Bailey, research director for the HumKo Company, Memphis, Tenn., was elected president of the American Oil Chemists' Society at the annual meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, last week. Others elected were:—Vice-president, E. M. James, assistant to the technical advisor to the board of Lever Brothers Company, New York; secretary, T. H. Hopper, head of the analytical and research division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; treasurer, J. J. Vollertsen, retired chief of chemical research development, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Elected members-at-large were:—A. R. Baldwin, research chemist, Corn Products Company, Argo, Ill.; J. C. Konen, research director, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, and C. E. Morris, production manager, refinery division, Armour & Co.

Spencer Ammonium Nitrate Prilling Plant in Operation

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced the completion and successful first month's operation of the world's largest ammonium nitrate prilling plant. Though only one of the two 185-foot towers has been put into production, the second tower is expected to be completed by August. The anticipated capacity after that date is for more than 1,000 tons of prilled material per day.

The new plant has been built as a part of Spencer's Jayhawk Works near Pittsburg, Kan. Since Jayhawk is a major producer of ammonia and fertilizer ammoniating solutions, the addition of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate to the production schedule makes this plant a completely integrated operation.

NPA to Cut Back Lead For Collapsible Tube Use

The National Production Authority told the collapsible tube industry advisory committee May 2 that lead allocations must be reduced for the remainder of the second quarter. The allocation for the two months of May and June may be at the rate of 1,000 tons per month for the collapsible tube industry, NPA said. Committee members characterized the cutback as severe. Allotments will be based on the consumption of lead during the first quarter of this year, it was indicated.

Ammonium Bicarbonate Offered by Chem. Mfg.

A food grade ammonium bicarbonate with an average ammonia content of 21.6 percent, is now available from Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York. A fine, white crystalline material, a product of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., it is packed in 224-pound drums.

ICC Relaxes Freight Car Demurrage Order

The Interstate Commerce Commission has modified its demurrage order to discontinue counting Sundays as part of the demurrage time charged against receivers of freight. The action was taken in an amendment to the second revised service order no. 856 and became effective May 1. It continues in effect until October 1.

Service order 856 was one of the earliest actions taken to increase the availability of freight cars in the defense emergency. It required that demurrage charges be made on Saturdays and Sundays when cars were detained beyond the period of free time. More recently a greater number of industrial plants have been operating their loading and unloading facilities on Saturday, the commission said, and in the light of this development and the resulting improvement in the freight car situation, the new order restores Sunday to the status it enjoyed under the tariffs prior to the issuance of the original order.

Price Ceiling Determination Allowed by Alternate Method

The Office of Price Stabilization issued May 2 a supplementary regulation to its general manufacturers pricing order (CPR 22) allowing an alternative method of establishing new ceiling prices. Under this alternative method, effective May 28, a manufacturer can adjust his ceilings under the general freeze order of January 26 rather than his base period prices as in the general manufacturers order. This method, however, would not apply to new products introduced after June 24, 1950, except where minor changes are made.

Purpose of this supplementary regulation is to aid multi-product companies, producing a wide range of products, using many different materials with considerably varying cost changes since the outbreak of the Korean war.

Heyden Building Plant

Heyden Chemical Corporation is erecting a new plant at its Ford, N. J., division for the production of parachloro-benzaldehyde. This is part of the company's expansion program for the current year.

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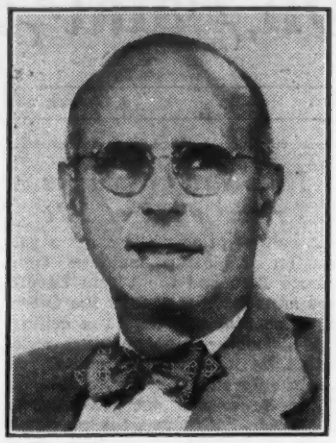

Arthur C. Emelin has been elected president of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., New York, succeeding the late Irving J. Seskis. Mr. Emelin, who joined Schenley Laboratories in 1944 as district sales manager, will make his headquarters in Lawrenceburg, Ind., site of the company's production plant.

SOCMA to Hear OPS Official at Wed. Meeting

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its next regular monthly luncheon meeting May 9 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon at 12:45 p.m. Guest speaker will be George W. Strasser, assistant director of the rubber, chemicals and drug division of the Office of Price Stabilization, who will discuss "The Office of Price Stabilization As It Presently Relates to Chemicals."

Dr. Curme to Head All Union Carbide Research

Dr. George O. Curme, jr., has been elected vice-president in charge of research of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Dr. Curme will now head all of the research activities of Union Carbide. Since 1948 he has been vice-president in charge of chemical research for the corporation, and for many years a vice-president of Bakelite Company, and Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, both divisions of Union Carbide.

Dr. Curme was the first to develop the chemistry of aliphatic compounds in the United States. His research work on acetylene at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, resulted in the formation of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

Suburban Propane Gas Now Has Anhydrous Ammonia

Suburban Propane Gas Corporation, Whippany, N. J., has entered the fertilizer field and is now marketing anhydrous ammonia. Three storage plants for the ammonia are maintained at Kellar, Va.; Delmar, Md., and Berlin, N. J. The company was originally organized to take over the LPG distributing system of Phillips Petroleum Company.

Atlas Elects Gammons

C. C. Gammons has been elected vice-president and general counsel of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. J. R. Frorer, K. R. Brown and R. K. Gottshall were elected vice-presidents. M. J. Creighton, formerly vice-president, was named assistant to the president.

Pesticide Board Asked

The National Grange has asked that Congress set up a three-man pesticide commission to pass on the safety of new chemicals used in preserving foods and in controlling bugs and blights.

United Dye Elects 2

United Dye & Chemical Corporation last week elected Dr. Edward C. Sterling, of Fairfield, Conn., and Nathan J. Bennett, of Springfield, Mass., to the board of directors.

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Oldbury Names Dr. Mattair To Technical Service Post

Olbury Electro-Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Dr. Robert Mattair assistant director of the technical service division. Prior to his oppointment by Oldbury, Dr. Mattair did research work in the laboratories of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Drug Act Amendment Proposed at Hearings

Congress was urged last week to revise the federal food drug and cosmetic act to place greater responsibility upon the manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals for the proper labeling of their products and to reduce the uncertainty that now prevails as to the rights of pharmacists to refill prescriptions.

At hearings before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee on the Durham-Humphrey bill (H.R. 3298) Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing testified that the present law fails to adequately tell pharmacists exactly what their obligations are in the handling of prescription drugs and should be corrected by a listing of those drugs which can only be sold on prescription, while leaving other drugs to the proper labeling by manufacturers for over-the-counter sales.

He was supported in urging enactment of the bill by representatives of the retail druggists, while Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, criticized the bill on a number of technical points while admitting the need for clarification of the law.

Dunn Cites Objections

Mr. Dunn noted that the bill proposes to include within the definition of prescription drugs, habit forming drugs, new drugs regulated under section 505 of the act whose use is under the direction of a practitioner, and "all other drugs which the administrator has found to be unsafe or ineffective for use without the professional diagnosis or supervision of a practitioner."

He expressed serious objection to the latter provision because it empowers the government to decide the therapeutic value of drugs in a controlling sense; whereas this decision is and should continue to be the clinical function of the medical profession.

"The second objection to this administrative authority is that it vests in the government significant bureaucratic con-

—*Continued on page 82*

Monsanto Plans Research Expansion at Nitro, W. Va.

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced substantial expansion of research facilities at its Nitro, W. Va., rubber service department plant. The announcement was made by John L. Gillis, vice-president of Monsanto and recently appointed general manager of the organic chemicals division. The research building is part of a major expansion program for the organic chemicals division, Mr. Gillis said.

The new research facility will provide the Nitro plant with an air-conditioned, two-story, brick and steel structure. The building will house laboratories, conference rooms, offices and improved library and storage facilities for activities in the field of rubber and agricultural chemicals, oil additives and synthetic detergents. Construction of the new unit is expected to begin soon, with completion scheduled for the Spring of 1952.

Canco Vice-President

S. D. Arms, general manager of manufacture for the American Can Company, New York, has been elected vice-president in charge of the firm's Atlantic division. He succeeds R. L. Sullivan, who has retired after serving the can concern for forty-seven years.

Pfizer & Co. Forms Canadian Subsidiary

Formation of a Canadian subsidiary and financial interest in a major new fine chemical plant at Cornwall, Ontario, have been announced by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Donald Hilton, director of foreign sales for the parent Pfizer company, is president of Pfizer Canada, Ltd. The firm will handle Canadian sales of terramycin and other Pfizer-labelled articles.

Westvaco Sodium Phosphate Plant to Be Ready in May

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Westvaco Chemical Division has announced that its $3,500,000 sodium phosphate plant at Lawrence, Kan., will be completed this month. Production of phosphates will begin as soon as the equipment is checked.

Davison Petroleum Catalyst Facilities Now in Operation

Davison Chemical Company, Cincinnati, has announced that its facilities for the production of fluid synthetic petroleum catalyst in microspheroidal form are now in operation. The demand, it is reported, is continuing at a high rate and production facilities at Cincinnati and Baltimore are running at full capacity.

CSS Elects Director

Brownlee O. Currey has been elected to the board of directors of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Currey is president and a director of Equitable Securities Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Federal Trade Commission issued a very extensive report recently intended to show how corporation profits have been mounting upward. According to the commission's tabulations, manufacturers enjoyed a 61 percent increase in profits last year over 1949, or about $40,000,000,000. In this stage, when Congress is searching in all corners for new ways to raise revenues, the commission's report is a challenging document.

For several years there has been criticism of the adequacy of the FTC profits reports on the grounds that they failed to present a true picture of the actual financial condition of industry. The reports are declared by business to be inadequate in their coverage of actual profits against paper profits and even the Bureau of the Budget has seen fit to suggest a complete revision of the methods used by the commission in preparing this report. Such suggestions, however, have not yet been reflected in the reports.

The principal objections to the current report is in the picture it paints of profits. Of the $40,000,000,000 alleged to have been enjoyed by manufacturers last year, only $9,000,000,000 were received by stockholders in the form of dividends because the remainder was either bookkeeping profits or had to be used for other purposes. Another criticism is that the commission arrived at its increase of 61 percent in corporation profits before taking account of the increase in taxes. The increased taxes reduced the profit increase to 43 percent.

Income taxes took $18,000,000,000 of the $40,000,000,000 "book" profits last year; adjustments for rising inventory costs cut $5,000,000,000 from actual profits figures, and $8,000,000,000 was plowed back into business.

Plant Industry Bureau Reorganized

The bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering of the Department of Agriculture has just undergone a reorganization for the purpose of bringing its research work in production technology in line with the needs of defense mobilization.

Three assistant chiefs and four directors are now in charge of the research in the bureau's main areas of work. The bureau is maintaining its headquarters at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., but its research is being expanded in about 200 locations throughout the country, mostly in cooperation with the state agricultural experiment stations.

Dr. F. P. Cullinan has been named assistant chief for overall program opera-

—*Continued on page 34*

CSMA to Assist Procurement Agencies Get Vital Chemicals

Chicago, May 1

The role to be played by the chemical industry in the ever-expanding national defense program was spelled out by industry and government spokesmen at the thirty-seventh midyear meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, held at the Drake hotel here yesterday and today. More than 550 persons were present at the general and technical sessions, marking a new high in attendance at a CSMA midyear meeting.

Awareness of the association's importance to the defense effort was evidenced in adoption of a resolution establishing a standing committee to advise government procurement agencies as to which companies in the organization can supply specific materials being sought.

This was voted after a dozen or so representatives of the quartermaster procurement staff, National Production Authority, Office of Civilian Requirements, Department of Defense and other federal agencies had stressed their material needs and pleaded for close cooperation from industry.

Michael V. Di Salle, director of the Office of Price Stabilization, put in an unexpected appearance at the meeting and assured his audience that price controls were only temporary and were aimed not at "thwarting our system of free enterprise but at preserving it."

Hamilton in New Post

Leonard J. Oppenheimer of West Disinfectant Company, Long Island City, N. Y., president of the association, pointed to its rapid growth in recent years and stated that the increasing burden being put on its staff was one factor in the decision to engage a permanent director. He is Dr. H. W. Hamilton, of the New York firm of that name, who for many years has served, without compensation, as secretary of the body. Dr. Hamilton, presently winding up the affairs of his firm, is expected to take over his new duties on a full-time basis in early fall.

Mr. Oppenheimer reported that, although increased expenditures during the last three-quarters of 1951 will exceed the budget's outgoing figures anticipated at the start of the year, the treasury's condition is such that no steps need be taken to increase revenue this year.

"Unless association income is augmented during the next few months by new memberships in quantity, however, the association will find it necessary to change the present set up of dues," Mr. Oppenheimer declared. "This subject has been explored most carefully and it is the consensus of opinion that if, and when, the dues are changed they be established on a sliding scale basis, so that the large number of small firms, comprising the heart of the association, are not faced with an undue burden."

Quartermaster Procurement

A summary of Quartermaster procurement activity in the chemical specialties field was presented by Maj. Walter M. Trauger, chief of the industrial planning staff, general supplies branch, of the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Agency. He revealed that in the first eight months of fiscal year 1951, the expenditure for chemicals was $21,000,000; in the month of March alone it was $7,500,000. He pointed out that the figures are remarkable in that the quartermaster no longer purchases insecticides, which are assigned to the navy for procurement. He gave as examples of large purchases in March, 1,868,000 pounds of chlorinated lime, 1,257,000 pounds of sodium orthosilicate and 2,686,000 pounds of laundry starch.

As is customary, the five divisions of the association held their own technical sessions. The divisions are insecticide, aerosol, disinfectant and sanitizers, waxes and floor finishes, and soap, detergent and sanitary chemical products.

The problem of continued development by files of resistance to insecticides again was presented to the insecticide division, this time by Dr. George C. Decker, head of the section of economic entomology of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Resistance to DDT Widespread

"House fly resistance to DDT is widespread, if not almost universal," he declared. "Fly resistance to lindane and dialdrin has been reported from many sources and more serious developments may be just around the proverbial corner. Many of the chlorinated hydrocarbon in-

—*Continued on page 61*

ADMA Production Section Slates Meeting May 14-15

The production and engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold its Spring meeting May 14 and 15 at Hershey, Pa.

Leslie R. Groves, retired Lt.-Gen. USA, will speak to the group at its banquet session on the evening of May 14. The opening conference session on the morning of that day will cover "The Washington Scene." Norman F. Storm, chief, drug and cosmetics section, chemical division, National Production Authority, will answer questions on current equipment and materials problems. Thomas A. Foster, Public Health Service, will outline the functions of his agency in representing overall civilian needs in the distribution of pharmaceutical products.

At the morning conference on May 15, Harrison S. Backus, G. D. Searle & Co., will act as moderator of a panel discussion on "The Design and Operation of an Ideal Tablet Manufacturing Department."

Round table discussion groups, in which all section members will participate, are scheduled for the afternoons of May 14 and 15 on the following topics:—"Materials and Equipment Under the Mobilization Program," "Tablet Manufacturing Equipment," "Conditions for Tablet Manufacture," "Packaging Equipment Developments," "Tablet Packaging Material and Design," "Pharmaceutical Development" and "Tabulating Equipment as a Service to Production."

DuPont Will Dedicate New Experimental Station May 10

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. will dedicate its new $30,000,000 experimental station at Wilmington, Del., May 10, before an assemblage of some 200 distinguished academic and industrial scientists.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the duPont company, will be speakers at a banquet in the duPont hotel in the evening following an afternoon inspection by visitors of the new laboratories and presentation there of a series of exhibits designed to show the types of research work undertaken at the station.

In a morning session, at the Playhouse, a downtown Wilmington theater, the guests will be welcomed by Dr. Elmer K. Bolton, director of the chemical department. Granville M. Read, head of the engineering department, will speak on design and construction highlights of the new addition, and a new color motion picture, "A Story of duPont Research," will be shown.

Members of the company's board of directors, departmental officials and heads of research staffs will join the out-of-town guests in the visit to the station and will attend the banquet.

Carbide to Boost Acetylene Output at Texas City Plant

A radically different chemical process for the production of acetylene, which has been in commercial operation for over a year at the Texas City, Tex., plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, is due for expansion, the company has announced. The method employed is a partial oxidation process involving the high temperature reaction of methane and oxygen. The two highly reactive feed materials are combined chemically to produce a gas mixture containing essentially acetylene, with smaller percentages of carbon dioxide, methyl acetylene, diacetylene, vinyl acetylene and other residual gases.

The Texas City unit is the first commercial installation of the partial oxidation process for acetylene production in the United States. It also has the largest acetylene production capacity of any unit in the United States by any process other than from calcium carbide. Present plans are that the capacity of the Texas City unit will be greatly enlarged, but this will of necessity be subject to the receipt of governmental priorities and certificates, the company stated.

Hardesty Names Brunkow

W. C. Hardesty Company, New York, has appointed Dr. O. R. Brunkow sales manager of the concern. Dr. Brunkow, who has been associated with the chemical industry for the past twenty-five years, comes to Hardesty from Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, where he served as general sales manager.

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Association Meetings

Air Pollution & Smoke Prevention Association of America, annual meeting, Roanoke hotel, Roanoke, Va., May 6-10.

American Association of Cereal Chemists, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 21-25.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Amoassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, University Club, New York, May 17.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, May 9-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Fort Des Moines hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6-8.

American Spice Trade Association, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., May 14-16.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, committee and council meetings, Book Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., May 25-26; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-23.

Institute of Paper Chemistry, executive conference, Appleton, Wis., May 14-15.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 9-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., May 24-25.

National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Palm Beach, Biltmore hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., May 14-16.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N J., October 29-31

National Sales Executives, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 31-June 1.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Soybean Processors Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, August 16.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 18.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., May 24-25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, May 9; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Tung Growers Council of America, annual convention, San Carlos hotel, Pensacola, Fla., May 25-26.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Herty Medal to MacKenzie

The 1951 Herty Medal for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast has been awarded to Dr. James T. MacKenzie, an authority on metal casting and pipe design, by the Georgia section of the American Chemical Society. Dr. MacKenzie, who is technical director of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Birmingham, Ala., received the medal at the annual Herty day celebration on the Milledgeville campus of the Georgia State College for Women on May 5.

ADMA Enlarges Its Executive Family

White Sulphur Springs May 2, 1951

In its thirty-ninth annual meeting, closing here today, the American Drug Manufacturers Association amended its constitution to provide for four vice-presidents, instead of three, and for nine, instead of seven, elected members of the executive committee. The committee also comprises the officers and the former presidents.

The amendment also provides that no elective officer or executive committeeman may serve for more than two consecutive terms, but may be reelected after an interval of one year.

Another constitutional amendment set up schedules of annual dues for pharmaceutical and chemical members. The schedule is based on annual volume of related business. For pharmaceutical companies the dues range from $375 to $6,400 a year.

The association now has sixty-six members, of whom forty-six are manufacturers of pharmaceutical and biological products, the remainder being in the related chemical field.

Its receipts during the past fiscal year according to Treasurer M. C. Eaton, were $126,000; expenditures, $116,000; liquid assets, $104,000. The budget for the ensuing year estimated receipts at $109,000; expenditures at $115,000.

Election of Executives

In the first election under the new constitutional setup, the association unanimously chose the following officers and executive committeemen:—

President, Carleton, H. Palmer, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York (re-elected).

Vice-presidents, Robert K. Cutter, Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal.; A. H. Fiske, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis (re-elected); Donald S. Gilmore, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. (re-elected); George F. Smith, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Treasurer, M. C. Eaton, Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y. (re-elected).

Additional members of the executive committee (in addition to the officers and seven former presidents): — Three-year terms, James J. Kerrigan, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; H. J. Loynd, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Ernest H. Volwiler, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. Two-year term, James C. Chilcott, Chilcott Laboratories, the Maltine Company, Morris Plains, N. J.; W. L. Dempsey, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia; Theodore G. Klumpp, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York. One-year term, Francis Boyer, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia; J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc., Baltimore; Weed Malcolm, Lederle Laboratories, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.

President Carleton H. Palmer (E. R. Squibb & Sons) was prevented by illness from attending the meeting. Vice-presidents Donald S. Gilmore (Upjohn Company), and A. H. Fiske (Eli Lilly & Co.), presided successively at the three daily sessions.

In his annual report, read by Mr. Chilcott, Mr. Palmer stressed foreign relationships and pointed out that the drug industry is now bringing young scientists, students, physicians and businessmen to the United States to learn American methods.

"While they are learning the methods of our industry," he said, "they are learning to understand something about America which propaganda can never teach them. There is much to be gained in bringing foreign students here, not to indoctrinate them but to let them learn for themselves. If such is true for students, how much more true it is for men of science and business who wield widespread influence in their various countries."

Frailey Discusses Controls

Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president and secretary of the association, dwelt on the mobilization program and pointed out that there is an important difference between the consideration of expanded permanent regulatory controls and the imposition of temporary controls related to a national emergency.

"We must always keep this difference before the mobilization control officials who are concerned with the problems of our industry," he said. "We must be constantly vigilant to make certain that they propose and put into effect only those controls which are required in the interest of mobilization—we must guard against the use of the mobilization program as a means of achieving any long-range 'reform' objectives.

"On the other hand, as long as they are actually related to the emergency and are clearly understood to be temporary in nature, mobilization control measures merit our sympathetic understanding and fullest possible support. Reserving our right to disagree and to press our disagreement through democratic processes, we nevertheless should make every effort to adjust our operations within the framework of the required control measures."

Mr. Frailey voiced the opinion that the drug industry will find it more difficult to accommodate itself to price controls than to any other type of mobilization regulation.

Agencies Handling Program

Karl Bambach, assistant executive vice-president, was more specific and detailed in his report on government controls and he also reviewed the agencies handling them.

"Production controls of one kind or another are in force at present on a large group of metals," he said, "including steel, aluminum, copper, zinc, tin, lead, and bismuth. Rubber is completely controlled by the government. A few chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, benzol and DDT, are under detailed regulation. Finally, collapsible tubes and tin containers are limited to certain uses and quantities.

"Member firms have encountered occasional difficulties in obtaining adequate

C. H. Palmer
Reelected President

supplies of stainless steel, aluminum for tear-off caps, and some other metals. Bismuth compounds for pharmaceutical use are somewhat limited. Even the relatively small amount of rubber needed for stoppers is the subject of frequent discussions. The National Production Authority has been able to afford relief in almost every instance of threatened shortage. The essential nature of our industry to the nation's health and welfare is well recognized throughout the government. In that respect, we are in a fortunate position, and can feel confident that the vital needs of the pharmaceutical industry will be met in the future.

NPA Chemical Division Staff

"The chemical division of NPA is staffed by executives thoroughly familiar with our industry and its needs. The director and his deputy, Joseph Bates and Kenneth Klipstein, as well as the head of the pharmaceutical section, Norman Storm, are all from member firms of this association. Within the pharmaceutical section we receive careful consideration of our needs from Leonard Weirich, also formerly connected with a member company.

"The regulation of exports has continued in some degree since the early days of World War II. At present, licenses must be obtained for all exports to destinations behind the Iron Curtain; and for antibiotics, sulfa drugs, and biological products, even when going to many friendly countries."

Mr. Bambach touched briefly on price and wage controls and pointed out that the present wage control organization differs from World War II in that it is combined with the price control group to form the Economic Stabilization Agency. Theoretically, he said, the unified agency is supposed to provide more consistent and related control of prices and wages, but this theory in practical application has yet to be proved.

Legislative Aspects

A comprehensive analytical resume of the situation in national and state legislation of interest to drug manufacturers was presented by the general counsel, Leslie D. Harrop. Stress was laid on the trend to the replacement of legislative processes by administrative agencies in the functioning of government. Encouragement was found in the recent judicial ruling that, in the reviewing of administrative findings, the courts should examine the whole record, not only the parts supporting the finding.

Work in the areas of patents and trademarks, especially under visas in other countries, was reviewed. Particular attention was given to the lengthy negotiations with reference to the certification of antibiotics by means of pretesting. No decision was arrived at, but whether the attempts to extend the method would be dropped was still problematical.

Mr. Harrop dwelt at length upon the movement for legislation to control the refilling of prescriptions, a matter in which the retailers' association is lined up with the Food and Drug Administration for authority for the latter to determine what drugs should be prohibited from refilling.

Analysis of Situation

In his analysis of the situation under the Durham-Humphrey bill, Mr. Harrop said:—

1. There has been a certain amount of unlawful refilling of prescriptions for dangerous drugs. This must be stopped.

2. There will always be small group of druggists who will violate the law and sell prescription items across the counter. They must be prosecuted.

3. Only the physician is qualified to determine whether a patient should be allowed to purchase more of a dangerous drug; refills should be so limited.

The industry proposal would eliminate refilling of dangerous drug prescriptions unless authorized by the physician.

No new law is needed to prosecute the druggist selling prescription drugs across the counter—attest the 112 convictions to date.

Our version of the bill would place the determination of refillability in the hands of the physician.

We have tried to address ourselves to these matters with full recognition of the problems faced by the retail druggist. It is our belief that we have drafted a bill that cures the defects in existing laws. It seems not only needless but wholly avoidable to press the present bills to a bitter fight in congress.

There are no differences within the various elements of pharmacy in regard to these problems that are not capable of resolution if the parties will seriously address themselves to them.

We favor the composition of these differences. To this end we urge that studies and discussions of these problems be continued to a successful conclusion.

Research and Development Work

The report of the research and development section was presented by its chairman, A. Lee Caldwell of Eli Lilly & Co. Of the section's research administration committee he reported it had made studies on "Scientific Manpower Problems," "Research Reporting—Scientist to Research Administration and Research Administration to Management," "Role of Clinical Investigation in Pharmaceutical Research," and "Problems Associated with Obtaining and Maintaining Patents."

"The forums on organic chemistry," he said, "were handicapped at the very beginning by the nature of the research being carried on in the various laboratories. Many organic research projects have the possibility of leading to patentable products or intermediates. For this reason open discussion frequently died, or was severely handicapped, because of possible impertinent questions or conflicts with management policies.

"Dr. Martin E. Hultquist, of Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, who has been chairman of this committee, quickly realized that a close cooperation between his group and the biochemistry committee would contribute to the interest and freedom of discussion. In this manner organic chemical developments could be considered from the biochemical and pharmacological standpoints.

Topics Under Study

"At the last meeting sessions were held covering the chemistry, biochemistry and pharmacology of coronary vasadilators. Present world conditions point to other subjects which have been suggested for future organic chemical, biochemical and pharmacological discussions.

"The pharmaceutical development committee, with Dr. Clarence W. Sondern of Chilcott Laboratories as chairman, turned its attention, at the last meeting, to technical service problems with pharmaceutical products. The early post war period (World War II) seemed to present more new pharmaceutical developments than have been evident during the past couple of years. More has probably been accomplished in the past year with phar-

—Continued on page 54

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb .45 -

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb .29½- .30½
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb .50 -
smaller lots lb .56 -

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb .41½- —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb .38½- —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms. c.l., works lb .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 19.00

Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
standard, f.l.c. cryst., grnd., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls. same basis. lb .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls. lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Broenner's, bbls. lb 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb .38½- —
tankcars, works lb .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.00 - 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms. lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb .48 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb .48 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld. lb 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld. lb 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb .27½- —
kgs. lb .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb .25½- —
kgs. lb .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb .28¼- .29½
double dist., dms lb .30¼- .31½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb .21½- .22¾
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.25 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal 1.45 - 1.55
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal .56 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal .50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal .46 - —
crotonic, fib dms. works lb 29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb .34½- —
tanks, works lb .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb .25 - .33
dms. lb .16 - —
kgs. lb .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb .37 - .43

Acid, hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb bots lb .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb .24 - .25
tanks, works lb .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb .084 - —
tanks, Belle W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purit., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .78 - —
J, bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb .64 - —
L, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .16 - .20
smaller lots lb .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.85
NF, 85% cbys lb .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 - .67
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb .34 - —
60%, dms lb .31 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb .2560- 26
water white, dms lb .2860- .27
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton 36.00 - 38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 - —
tanks, works lb .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-ammo (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 38° cbys c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red)
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)
Orthocresotinic dms. ton lots, works lb .82 —
smaller lots works lb .64 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb .17½- —
Palm oil white dist. dms lb 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 5.55 - 6.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

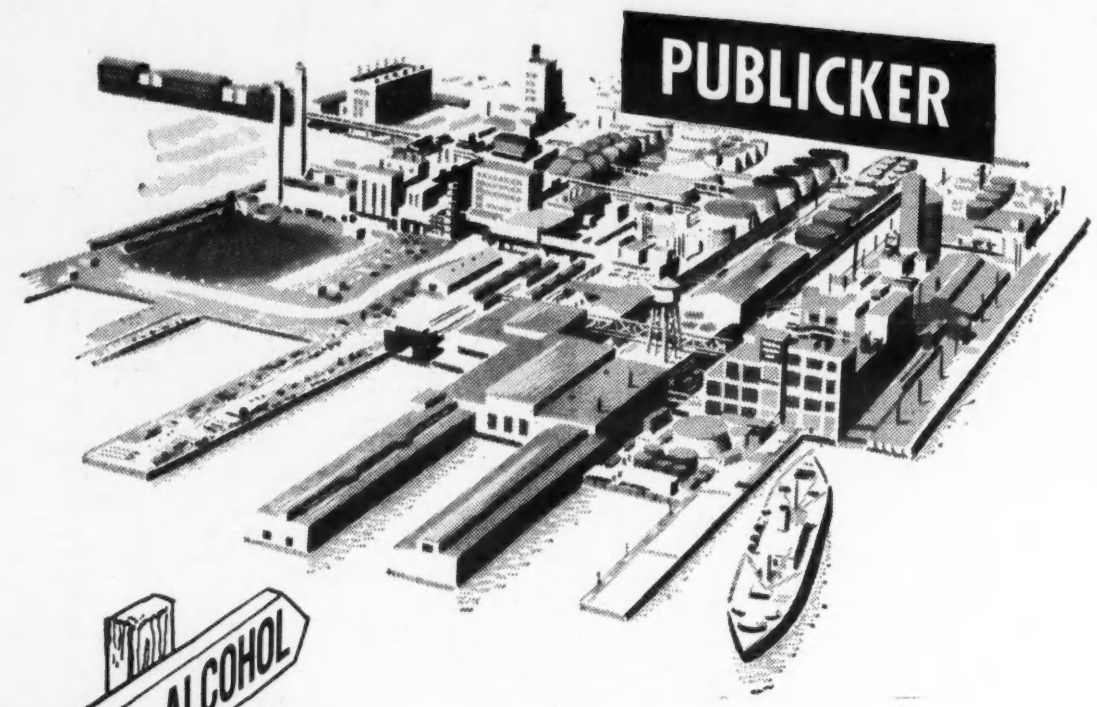
Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales			prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks	railroad tank-cars
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid		
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cs.	cases			USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	min.	minimum		
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Paranitrobenzoic—Aldol

Acid, paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys. works	lb	58	.62
70-72% cbys. works	lb	61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic)			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.50	8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l	lb.	10½-	—
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges			
Picramic, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots dms	lb	.81	.87
tech., bbls.	lb	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½-	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South	gal	.31	—
whse., N. Y. C.	gal.	.30	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)			
S, bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	—
powder, bbls	lb	.49	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾-	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.22½-	.23¾
single dist., dms	lb.	.22	.23¼
Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.24¼-	.25½
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.23¾-	.26
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.26½-	.27¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.75	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	.60	.65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs		1.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		2.05	2.85
tanks, works ton.		16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs		2.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		2.30	8.10
tanks, works ton.		20.00	—
98% tanks works ton.		21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.14¼-	.20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.		22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.20½-	.21¾
hydrated, dms.	lb.	.23	.24
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	.92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	—
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.39½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	—
small dms	lb.	.43	.45
imported, bgs	lb.	.57	.58
Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys. basis 100%	lb	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs. works	lb	2.40	Nom.
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Root, bls	lb.	.48	.65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms. works,	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.07	2.09
powd., bbls	lb.	2.11	2.13
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—



Sign Posts to Highest Quality

PUBLICKER

INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Alcohol, amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.22	—
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	—
fermentation refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.36½-	—
ACS grade, dms. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½-	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.88
tech dms. works, frt equald.	lb.	45	50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾-	.36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾-	.37¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.35
synthetic normal dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17½-	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	.14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	.15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.75	.95
smaller lots	lb.	1.00	—
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
Cinnamic, bots	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	—
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½-	1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R,	gal.	1.05½-	1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.89½-	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½-	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½-	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.69½-	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½-	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½-	.91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.68	1.06
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.68	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	.91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.91½
SD27A, dms., c.l. E of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	.93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	.89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	.94	1.09
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.98	1.18
tanks, same basis	gal.	.92	.95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.70	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	18.11	-18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	-18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	-18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	.91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	-19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	-19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	-18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.3)	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb	.18	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined)			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼-	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.42	—
95%, dms, incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½-	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.47	—
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl cns, Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.47	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.38	—
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.26½	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade, dms.	gal	1.33	1.43

ISOSTYRE*

is now available to manufacturers of

ENAMELS, CLEAR VARNISHES
SHELLAC SUBSTITUTES, FLOOR SEALERS

who want their products to possess Color and Gloss Retention of a quality heretofore unknown in the Paint Industry

We're sorry we couldn't print this advertisement in glowing red — because for us Isostyre marks a red letter day. For, after experimentation, testing and re-testing, we now have Isostyre in commercial production.

We could tell you about gloss and color retention, rapid dry, waterproofness, alcohol and alkali resistance, durability, hard and flexible film — plus the additional amazing properties of our new and exciting advance in chemistry.

But since we couldn't red letter the advertisement — we're being conservative and only listing the characteristics of Isostyre.

The rest is up to your own imagination, and your desire to improve your product.

Read the list carefully— and compare Isostyre to any product you are presently using. Then, if you yourself are interested in using Isostyre — let us know so we can send you further details and samples of Isostyre for your own testing.

We have reason to believe that using Isostyre will enable you to produce coatings of quality never made before in the Paint Industry. After testing Isostyre yourself, we think you'll agree.

* ISOSTYRE (Reg.) is a Styrenated Dehydrated Castor Oil which will provide your products with unique characteristics.

REACTIVITY

Isostyre is non-reactive in the presence of basic pigments such as zinc oxide. Thus zinc oxide may be used in whites without loss of gloss.

STABILITY

Isostyre may be used in all types of enamels without fear of viscosity changes. A point of superiority over other styrenated products.

SPEED OF DRY

A film of Isostyre one mil thick (dry basis will air dry tack free in 30 minutes, hard dry in 50-60 minutes or bake out at 200° F. in 45 minutes. Isostyre can be recoated after over-night dry without "pick-up".

MINERAL SPIRITS TOLERANCE

Isostyre can be reduced 400% with Mineral Spirits.

DURABILITY

Isostyre has durability approximately equal to that of a medium length alkyd resin.

HARDNESS

Gloss enamels formulated with Isostyre will air dry (in 24 hours) to films of sward hardness of 40.

BRUSHING

Isostyre, like alkyd resins, has somewhat harder brushing properties than many oleoresinous varnishes. This problem can usually be overcome by pigmentation and choice of solvents.

COLOR RETENTION

Isostyre has been proven superior to other styrenated oils currently available and is comparable to that of high quality Soya Alkyd and D. C. O. Resins.

USE OF DRIER

Isostyre will dry rapidly in the absence of drier. However, a small amount of Cobalt 0.03%) as naphthenate will effectively improve the dry and correct any tendency to forming a wrinkle film. No other drier should be used.

SOLVENT RESISTANCE

Isostyre will soften in contact with common solvents but recovers completely in a short time.

After extensive testing and with the experience of two years of manufacturing in our Canadian plant — ISOSTYRE is now in commercial production in our recently completed plant at Harrison, New Jersey. It is now available to you in quantity. Please call on us for information and samples — Isostyre will improve your products.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED

CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW

SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

Aldrin—Amyl Acetate

Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
t.c.l. works, frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.65 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib, dms lb. .81 - 2.00
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet, root, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works gal. 37.75 - —
2% dms. works gal 7.75 - —
Allspice Jamaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms, c.l. dlvd lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l dlvd lb 17½- —
tanks dlvd lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb 25½- —
Aloe Cape, cs lb .38 - .39
powdered, cs lb .48 - .49
Curacao kgs lb 35 - 36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt alld. lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-98% fib dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 - 3.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
t.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.

Alphaterpineol, dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .24 - .40
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls. c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., works lb .10 —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
gel., dried, USP XIV, fib, dms., works lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb 76½- —
powder tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots frt alld. lb .13 - .15
250-400 mesh dms., frt. alld lb .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb .15 - —

Aluminum paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb .17 - .17½
2 lb .19 - .19½
3 lb .21 - .21½
4 lb 16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Salt gray bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate USP dms, kgs, 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
tech grade bbls. kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del. f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 - 63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb .08½ —
Salicylate NF dms, kgs lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 - 45.00
converters' Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 - 40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —

VICTAMIDE (U.S. Pat. 2122122)

Victamide is an ammonium salt of an amido-polyphosphate. It has the following typical analysis:

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

P_2O_5	76.1%
NH_3 (Total)	22.4%
NH_3 (Free)	15.4%
Amide N as NH_3	7.0%

PHYSICAL STATE

Victamide is a white, fluffy, non-crystalline solid. Its particle size is exceedingly fine, practically all being less than 5 microns. The apparent density is only 22 pounds per cubic foot. Victamide has a slightly salty taste and no odor.

SOLUBILITY

Victamide is highly soluble in water (100 grams will dissolve in 100 cc.), going into solution readily in hot water and slowly in cold. A 5% solution has a pH of approximately 5.3. It is slightly soluble in ethylene glycol, but practically insoluble in alcohol, acetic acid, butylacetate, acetone, benzene, toluene, and carbon tetrachloride.

VISCOSITY OF SOLUTIONS

Viscosity increases with concentration up to 25 centipoises at equal parts by weight of Victamide and water. At this concentration the solution has a specific gravity of 1.394.

are you seeking these unique properties?

YOU WILL BENEFIT FROM VICTAMIDE

The unique properties of Victamide offer opportunities for improving your process and increasing the selling advantages of your products. If you would like an experimental sample of Victamide, write today . . . on your company letterhead, please. We shall be glad to work with you.

SEQUESTERING AND WATER SOFTENING

Victamide forms complexes with many metallic ions including calcium, magnesium, copper, aluminum, and iron. Chelation is best accomplished in alkaline solution although this is not essential in every case. A chart showing the amounts of Victamide necessary to soften hard waters is given below. The figures show its effectiveness as a water softener when used with soap.

VICTAMIDE	Hardness of water treated—ppm					
	500	400	300	200	100	50
Room temp. oz. per gal.	.74	.60	.34	.14	.06	.03
140°F oz. per gal.	.44	.28	.20	.12	.06	.02

FLAME RETARDANT PROPERTIES

Victamide is an effective fire retardant. It is preferred in applications where an exceptionally high P_2O_5 content, great solubility, and noncrystalline character are important.

DEFLOCCULATION AND DISPERSION

Victamide's deflocculating and dispersing properties are showing promise in improving the fluidity, pumpability, and solids content of suspensions of kaolin clay, calcium carbonate, and other finely divided solids used in the paper and related industries. These properties also suggest applications in soap and detergent formulations to provide water softening, building, and nondusting characteristics.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois
A. R. Maas Chemical Co., Division • 4570 Ardine Street, South Gate, California

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms. lb 1.03 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.95 - 2.65
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb .80 - .83
Anethol, NF cns., dms lb. 1.35 2.25
Angelica root dom. bls lb .65 .70
imported, bls lb .70 - .80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Aniline oil dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Mexican, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Turkish, bgs lb. .17½- .18
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls. works lb 1.10 —
90% bbls. works lb 1.25 —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .89
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .45
lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots lb. 23.40 -23.65
Arenil extract, bbls lb No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms kilo. 70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipments per 100 kilos (100% purity) 35.00 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .16 - .18
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls, prompt ship lb .80 .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.38 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb .30 .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals bgs lb. .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, cns., c.l lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe), X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms, c.l. works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.90.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50

Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95 75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N Y ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 .70
root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs. works ton 17.00 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech. cbys., dms lb. .50 .55
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb .22 .23½
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech. bgs. dms c.l. works, gamma unit lb .02 .0225
t.c.l. works, unit lb. .0210 .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry distributors, dms., c.l. dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb 1.02 —
Benzocaine dms lb 3.50 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 —
Birmingham district gal. .30 .35
Chicago district gal. .30 .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Minaqua Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride cbys. frt equald. lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride cbys dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20½ .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ .24½
Peroxide pure fib ctns, works lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, l.t.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol benzyl)
Benzoate USP l.t.c. cns. dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride tech cbys. c.l. works, frt, equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns. lb 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidineacetone bots lb 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol bots lb 8.90 9.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb .90 - —

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Carbon, Bone

Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 - —
Custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 —
Betanaphthylamine tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine dms. works, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb 1.60 - —
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root bls lb .45 .50
Biotin crvst gram 10.00 —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
t.c.l. same basis lb .16 .23
Borneol cns lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., t.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c per lb higher

1876 John W. Draper elected first president—35 members
1890 First national meeting held in Newport, R. I.
1917 Committee on Analytical Reagents established
1937 National charter granted by 75th Congress
1951 75th anniversary—65,000 members with 20 divisions and 137 local chapters.

Hats Off to the A.C.S. on its 75th Anniversary

1951 marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Chemical Society—an event of significance to all in the chemical world.

Starting with a group of thirty-five chemists in 1876, and building up to a current membership of nearly sixty-five thousand, the A.C.S. has served chemists and the chemical industry well in countless ways!

One of the most important A.C.S. services is its Committee on Analytical Reagents. This was formed in 1917 to establish impartial specifications governing reagents "suitable for careful analytical work." Now universally accepted, these standards have provided an essential and highly exacting "common denominator" for all laboratory sciences . . . contributing much to advancements in every field of endeavor.

As the producer of Baker & Adamson Quality Reagents, General Chemical is proud to have had a share in furthering this phase of the organization's activities.

Today, as in 1917, it is our policy that wherever A.C.S. specifications exist, B&A Reagents will be produced in full conformance. For the future, our aim . . . like that of the A.C.S. . . . is to strive constantly for even higher quality standards.

We join chemists the world over in saying ***"Hats off to the A.C.S. on its 75th Anniversary."***

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In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks are carried here.

Black, Carbon, Channel—Calciferol

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 55½% bbls. c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Blue, methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls. lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c nigher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss. N C., S C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher. Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -67.50
Chicago, works lb.65.00 -67.50
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified ca., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12¼
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.23
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.75 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots. lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - 32
imported bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —

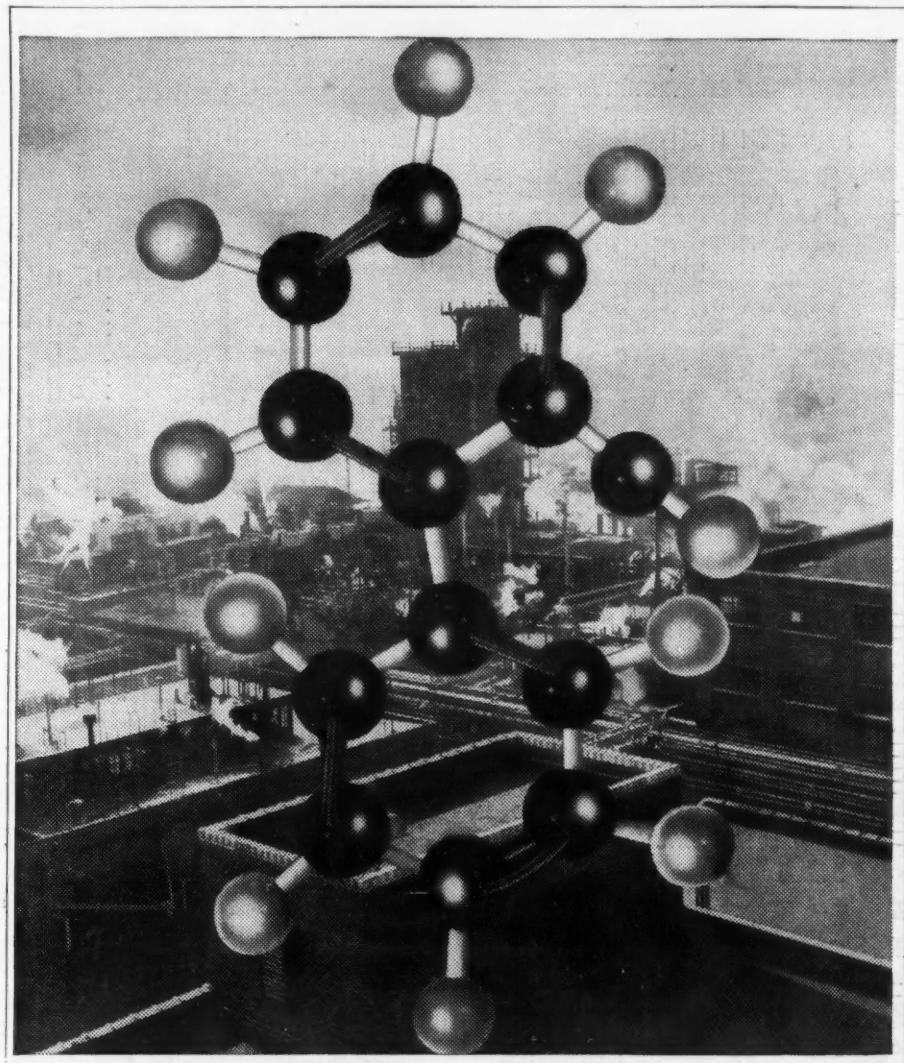
MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT
MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equaid lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls dms lb. .38 .65
Glycerophosphate NF 6b. dms lb. 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .93 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .20½- .21
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Mangalore type, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.60
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.75 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.86 - —

Carotene crystals, feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units . .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.75 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .44 - .49
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .39¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .42½- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .16 - .17
longstick lb. .21 - .21½
shortstick, bls lb. .17 - .18
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls lb. .15¾- .16
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .23 - .24
broken, bls lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls lb. .20 - .21
broken, bls lb. .19½- .20
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .29 - .30
medium, bls lb. .39 - .40
thin, bls lb. .52 - .52½
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, pskts lb .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.285.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —

Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Indian, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works. lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate flake, butyryl content 26.5%, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns. works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .62 - .63
Roman, bls lb. .60 .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots works lb. 26½ .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see (Black, bone).



Ortho-PHENYLPHENOL, Technical, may fit into your program

Ortho-phenylphenol, technical, available now from Monsanto, has numerous possibilities in addition to its present uses. In this day of shortages, it may be the answer to some of your problems.

Typical Analysis

Appearance and Color.....Light tan-white solid
Crystallizing Point.....50.6° C.
% Ortho P.P. (from Cryst. Pt. Curve)....95.2
Phenol (from Cryst. Pt. Curve)..... 4.8
First Drop.....277° C.
50%.....288° C.
Dry Point.....289° C.
Containers: 475-lb., 55-gal., 18-gauge black iron drums.
Classification: Insecticide, Agricultural, NOIBN, other than liquid.

Applications

Following is a partial list of uses and possibilities of ortho-phenylphenol, technical. A number of these applications are protected by patents. We suggest thorough patent research, since Monsanto cannot assume responsibility for patent infringements. Uses and possibilities of the product include:

Rubber chemicals
Controlling decay in oranges
Activator for nicotine insecticides
Fruit preservation
Mildew control
Stem and rot control
Wood preservative
Granary pest control
Stabilizers for esters
Resin intermediates
Insectifuge
Germicides
Rat repellent
Lubricant additive
Flea repellent
Styrene stabilizer
Chicken louse control
Fungistatic action
Leather disinfectant
Psoriasis treatment
Plant growth inhibitors
Alkyl phenyl phenol production
Condensation with formaldehyde

If these uses suggest applications in your business, write for further information. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 S. Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

MONSANTO INTERMEDIATES NOW AVAILABLE

Ortho-Aminobiphenyl
Para-Chloroaniline
Toluenesulfonic Acid

FOR AVAILABILITY INFORMATION on the following Monsanto intermediates, check with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office

Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid, Technical
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene
Meta-Chloroaniline
Meta-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
Ortho-Anisidine
Ortho-Phenetidine
Salicylic Acid, Technical
Thiourea

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Akron 11, Ohio
920 Brown Street
Telephone, Hemlock 6191

Birmingham 3, Alabama
924 Brown-Marx Building
Telephone, 7-0877

Boston 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Building
Telephone, 2-3454

Chicago 54, Illinois
1104 Merchandise Mart Building
Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

Clevel 1 14, Ohio
875 Union Commerce Building
Telephone, Superior 1-3830

Detroit 2, Michigan
827 Fisher Building
Telephone, Trinity 2-5728

Houston 2, Texas
904 City National Bank Building
Telephone, Atwood 6421

Los Angeles 15, California
714 W. Olympic Boulevard
Telephone, Richmond 7-7201

New York 22, New York
445 Park Avenue
Telephone, Plaza 9-8200

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
723 Widener Building
Telephone, Locust 4-0247

Portland, Oregon
421 S. W. Sixth Avenue
Telephone, Broadway 2549

San Francisco 4, California
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

Seattle 4, Washington
911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

Montreal, Canada
425 St. Patrick Street
Ville LaSalle Box 6103
Telephone, Wellington 8421

URGENT! *Please return tank cars, carboys and drums as quickly as possible. Containers are "tight." Your supplier can give you better service if you return containers immediately.*

MONSANTO CHEMICALS - PLASTICS

Serving Industry .. Which Serves Mankind

Charcoal, Hardwood—Divinylbenzene

Charcoal hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton 46.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
c.l.c. works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump ngs c.l. works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l works South ton 40.00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30.00 —
Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
c.l.c., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks works lb. .04 - —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 .1202
China clay dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l works ton 9 50 10 00
99 75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10 00 12.00
c.l.c. works ton 11 00 -16.00
wat grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 13 00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16 00 - —
imported white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19 00 40.00
powd. ogs. c.l. ex dock net ton 45 00 45 00
c.l.c. ex whse net ton 45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l. works lb 23 - —
l.c.l. works lb 24 - —
tanks works lb 21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l. works lb 65 —
l.c.l works lb 70 75
refined dms., c.l. works lb 75 —
l.c.l works lb 80 85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l. .15 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro-meta-2 toluidine bbls. lb 1.38 —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails tins lb 3.75 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg lb 9 00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9 50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr bbls works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb 08½ —
cbys lb .10¼ —
8% bbls., works lb .09 —
cbys lb 10¾ —
Fluoride bbls., works lb 44½ —
Green see Green chromel).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate solid, bbls lb .40 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chromte)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .46
yellow broken ngs lb .32 - .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100 ozs. oz 71 72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns. 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½ - —
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms. frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .34 - .35
Citral, bots., cns lb. 8.85 - 9.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.10 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .48 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. .48 Nom.
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .93 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —
refd., resale bbls c.l. ex-whse gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. 15 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .39¼ - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine USP, cns., 100-oz oz 15 00 —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 —
Cochineal, gray, ngs lb 67 .68
silver, Teneriffe bgs lb 69 70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .76 - .77
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz 11 85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns 100 ozs oz 10 25 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Cohosh, black root, bls lb 20 .25
Blue, root, bls lb 17 18
Colchicine USP bots. cns oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Seed, bgs. lb 1.10 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .14 - .19
Coltsfoot, leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55% bgs. works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP 5-lb bots lb 2.40 —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .597 - .617
Gluconate cns. dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ —
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works, lb .25¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib dms lb 3.50 —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works, lb. .1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .2435 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .2585 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470 .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 3.00 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 235.00 - —
Pacific ports ton. 227.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.82 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.99 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton. 82.00 -83.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .35 - —
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. 20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 .32
Carbonate, NF bots, cbys lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .138 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .28½ .29
Iranian, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Cutch, extract, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½ - —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 - —
pulv. 21% N. bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane tech. dms., c.l. works, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb 09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l. works, lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ .30
l.c.l. works lb 27 .31
tanks, works lb .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .39¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .38¼ - —
Cyclopropane USP 2 lb cyls. works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz cyls. works cyl 10 50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal lots gal .30 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD (see Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs. works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb 11 - 12
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls lb .21 .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.62 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.22 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.37 - —
corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.47 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.06 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 3.21 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0360 .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb 17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech. bots. works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works, lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .41¼ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼ - .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼ - .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —

Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin cryst. bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd. bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, taurate, dms. lb. .40 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .40½ - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .39½ - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
c.l.c. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
c.l.c. works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks works, basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylaniiin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamme, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniiin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .53 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Is your business on the skids?

THE phrase "On The Skids" in the Strong Cobb Plant has a much happier connotation than is generally applied.

With us, it means the first step in controlled production. Each ingredient specified in your private formula is placed on a skid and moved to the production starting line.

Although our raw materials come from the finest sources, the contents of the skid are checked by three different specialists before entering major production. First, the Control Laboratory tests for impurities; next, a Plant Foreman checks quantities; then the Production Supervisor of the particular manufacturing division makes a third inspection. Later, as your product progresses, the Control Director makes periodic analyses to insure a finished preparation that matches *your* standards—as well as *ours*.

Yes, "on the skids" means triple checking at Strong Cobb. With your business on our skids, be assured of the finest, purest pharmaceutical product it is possible to produce.

STRONG · COBB

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1838

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

Divinylbenzene—Ether, Nitrous

Divinylbenzene, 40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
Dodecylxylene dms., c.l., works lb 14 - —
l.c.l., works lb 15 - —
tanks works lb 13 —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp. NF, cut bls lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood drops cs lb 45 47
mass, cs lb 90 1.00
reeds, cs lb 1.60 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No 2, cns. lb 17.00 17.60
Green FD&C No 1, cns. lb 17.00 17.60
No 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No 3, cns. lb 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No 1, cns. lb 3.65 3.75
No 2 cns lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No 1, cns. lb 7.55 7.85
No 2, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No 4, cns. lb 7.20 7.50
No 32, cns. lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C No. 1, cns. lb 10.50 -11.05
No 3, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No 4, cns. lb 3.30 3.40
No 5, cns. lb 4.00 4.10
No 6, cns. lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—
Black D&C No 1, cns. lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 - —
Brown D&C No 1, cns. lb.16.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No 6, cns. lb.16.10 - —
No 7 cns. lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 - —
No 4, cns. lb.20.05 - —
No 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No 10, cns. lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No 10 cns. lb 3.00 - —
No 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No 12 cns. lb 3.00 - —
No 17 cns lb 10.95 - —
No 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No 19 cns. lb 20.05 - —
No 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No 22 cns. lb 10.95 - —
No 28 cns. lb.24.65 - —
No 33 cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No 7 cns. lb 10.95 - —
No 8, cns. lb 10.95 - —
No 10 cns lb 13.50 - —
No 11 cns lb 13.50 - —
Blue Ext D&C, No 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green Ext D&C, No 1 cns lb 16.10 - —
Red Ext. D&C, No 1 cns. lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc, 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1073 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc, lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.35 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .07½ - .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP anny drous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd, tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 -36.00
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif, dms., frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
industrial, USP dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10

INDUSTRIAL USERS
know there's never a question about UNIFORMITY with Esso Petroleum Solvents. Exacting modern refining methods give Esso Solvents closely controlled uniformity for better processing.

YOU GET ALL 6 OF THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES WITH ESSO SOLVENTS

1. **Uniformity** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
2. **Economy** — A storage facility near you for low freight cost and quick delivery.
3. **Controlled evaporation** — available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
4. **Solvency** — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.
5. **Modern handling methods** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used throughout in all Esso Solvent handling operations.
6. **Multi-storage availability** — Water terminals in industrial centers.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

ESSO
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C. Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾ - .22¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - 20
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - 23
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - 20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼ - 22¼
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18½ - 20½
NF, dms. frt. alld lb. 24 - .25
synthetic 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .13½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾ - —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .48¾ - —
Aminobenzoate (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. 68 - .87
dms. works lb. 66 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. 65 - 70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodine, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼ - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - 60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether dms. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .42½ - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia pil. herb, bls lb. .14 - .16
Eugenol, pure, USP, cans lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons works. ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., bgs lb. .12½ - .14
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11⅛
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 - 32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fisherries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground 60% protein bgs. Balto. area ton. 130.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk Balto. area ton. 120.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —

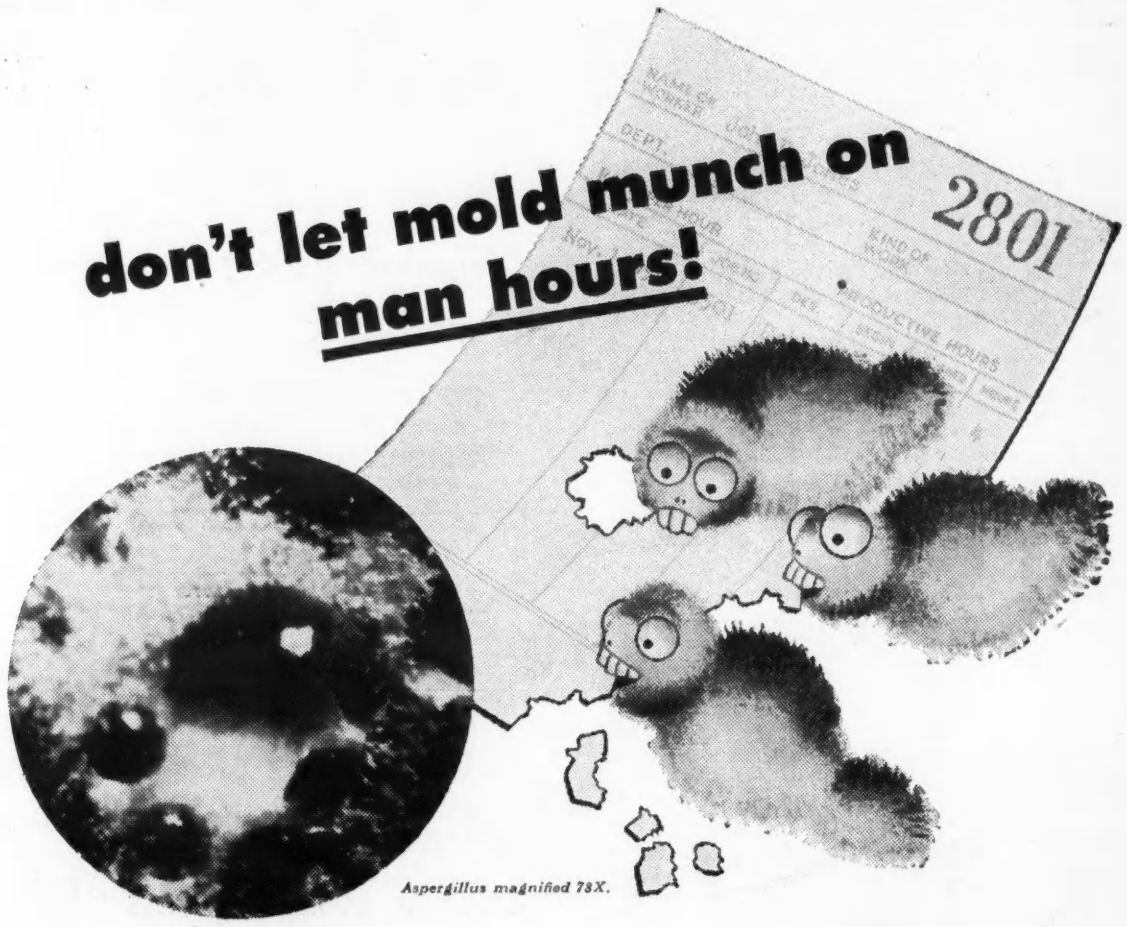
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (unhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks works lb. .0395 - .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered oasis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies; prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are 0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb 14 - —
tanks, works lb 09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 83 octane tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.80 - 4.15
prime cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.95
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.15

Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
root, African, bls lb. .38 - .38⅛
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 2, bgs lb. .62 - .62⅛
No. 3, bgs lb. .58 - .58⅛
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs. c.l. works frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37



Aspergillus magnified 78X.

Many lost man hours can be traced to mold and bacteria growth! You can guard against this attack, which results in delayed orders and wasted materials, with *Dowicides.*

That's because effective control of mold and bacteria in industry is gained through the use of these industrial germicides and fungicides from Dow. Fourteen different Dowicide products are available to fight spoilage caused by micro-organisms. Alone, or in combination, they are bringing economical microbial control to the paint industry. Here, they prolong the shelf life of water paints and, in oil paints, prevent unsightly mold growth on painted surfaces.

In the paper industry, they give effective slime control and make finished paper products mold-resistant. They are also widely acclaimed for their ability to prevent mold and bacteria attacks in the leather, textile and other industries. They are available in both oil and water-soluble types.

Investigate Dowicide products today and provide the proper protection against mold and bacteria. Dow maintains complete laboratory facilities to help you solve your problems. Contact your nearest sales office or write direct to Midland.

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DOWICIDE
Industrial
Germicides and Fungicides

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Glue, Hide, 267-296—Helonias Root

Glue, hide, 267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls ½c more than bgs.
Glycerin crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.... lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .54¼- .58
yellow distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54⅝- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53⅝- .57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots..... oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots..... oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs..... lb. .39 - .40
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse..... lb. No prices.
Grease, brown, loose, works.... lb.* .12½- —
house, works..... lb.* .13½- —
white, A, works..... lb.* .14⅝- —
B, works..... lb.* .14⅜- —
choice, works..... lb.* .14⅞- —
yellow, works..... lb.* .13¾- —

* Indicates OPS ceilings.

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..... lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content, 11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld..... lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works.. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs...lb. 5.00 - —
Green, paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated..... lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable..... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs..... lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. .... lb. .22 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs..... lb. .60 - .65
ordinary cs..... lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins..... lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms..... lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs..... lb. .50 - .60
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..... lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..... lb. .50 - .65
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs..... lb. No prices.
C, bgs..... lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs..... lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs..... lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs..... lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs..... lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs..... lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs..... lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs..... lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs..... lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs..... lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs..... lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs..... lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs..... lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs..... lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs..... lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, ngs..... lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs..... lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, ogs..... lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs..... lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13⅛
Elemi, cns..... lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. fll., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .20½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .20½- —
Euphorbium, cs..... lb. .25 - .30
Galbanum, cs..... lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe cs..... lb. .80 - .90
powd., bbls..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Ghatti No. 2, bgs..... lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs..... lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls..... lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .49 - .50
No. 3, bbls..... lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs..... lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs..... lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs..... lb. 1.65 - 2.35
Myrrh cs..... lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs..... lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs..... lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks..... lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs..... lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs..... lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs, c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..... ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - .95
imp. black whole bls..... lb. .25 - .30
ground bxs..... lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs..... lb. .35 - 45
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10

SPECIFY

V-C CHEMICALS

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS

PHOSPHORUS

DISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE

SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE

SODIUM METASILICATE

LIQUID SODIUM SILICATES

NICOTINE

TETRAETHYL PYROPHOSPHATE

OTHER NEW ORGANIC PHOSPHATE CHEMICALS—on a pilot plant basis—will be announced from time to time

VC CHEMICALS ®

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Chemicals Division: 401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia

Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .25 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1403
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial group 3, tanks, gal. .145 - .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Hexanol normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 6b dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gram bots. bot. 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms. fb. cms., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½ - .26½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾ - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grate, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - —
tech. dms. frt. equald lb. 73 - 79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol CP, bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 8.60 -17.00
Beta, cans lb. 8.60 -11.50
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran. dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate NF dms lb. .83 - .93
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld, lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP cryst. bbls, dms lb .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate dms lb .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb .25½ 28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works lb .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol (isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .43 .45
powd., bbls, bxs lb .46 .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .14 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .70

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
Kerosene, at ref'y., N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .0925 .09625
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

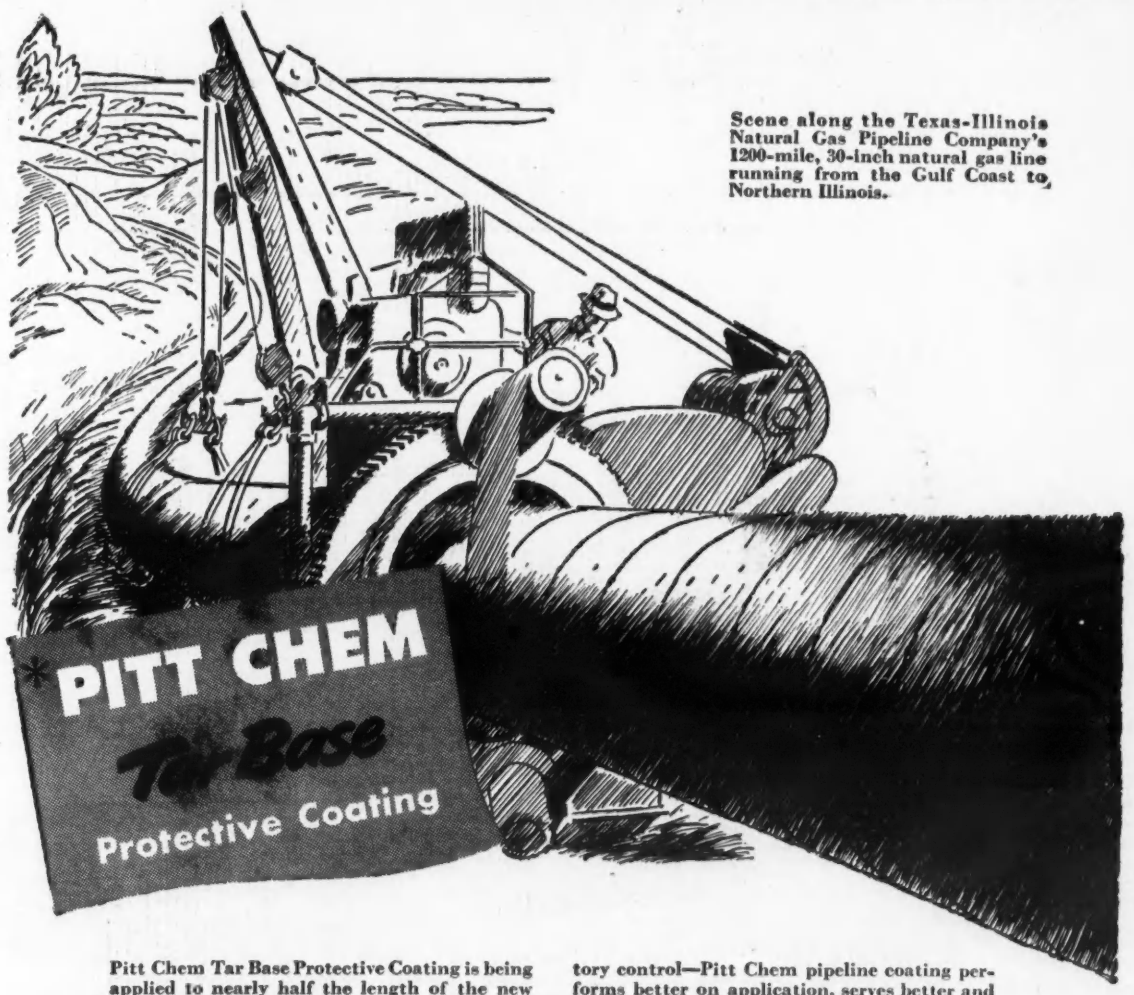
Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 1.53
Lanolin, USP, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1760- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. 10½ - .12
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Turkish, bls. lb. No prices.
Lauryl chloride, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .73 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - —

Hematine Extract—Lead, Red, 95% Pb_3O_4

Lead arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. 28¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 29¾ - —
1-lb bgs. c.l. lb 42 - —
l.c.l. lb 43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls, c.l. ship't point, frt alld lb 17¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb 18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead white).
Chloride, dms lb 39 —
Iodine, NF, V jars lb 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15% dms lb. .34½ - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb 17 - —
St. Louis lb 1680 —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000 40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis lb 35½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb 36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb 17¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb 24¼ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb 31¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb 22 - —
l.c.l. lb 22¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb 24 —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms. works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb 30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb .41 .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. 19¾ 20¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ .21¼

Life-Saving "Skin"*

for another BIG INCH pipeline



Scene along the Texas-Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company's 1200-mile, 30-inch natural gas line running from the Gulf Coast to Northern Illinois.

Pitt Chem Tar Base Protective Coating is being applied to nearly half the length of the new steel pipeline that will soon carry gas from the Corpus Christi area to Joliet, Ill. It's one of the basic materials of a tough, metal-preserving sheath that will guard against underground corrosion and add years of life to the vital line.

This reinforced tar base coating provides more than just "life insurance" for this $120,000,000 transportation system. Because of its unvarying top quality—maintained by painstaking laboratory control—Pitt Chem pipeline coating performs better on application, serves better and longer underground.

This same *quality-assurance* is an important advantage when you use *any* of Industry's Most Comprehensive Family of Protective Coatings . . . whether it's a Pitt Chem Alkyd, Chlorinated Rubber, Vinyl or Phenolic base coating. ● For more information about these versatile equipment-savers, send for booklet, "Control Corrosion Through Pitt Chem Protective Coatings."

Protective Coatings Division

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO. GRANT BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.

WAD 3591-

OFFICES: NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • TULSA • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO

Lead, Red, 97% Pb_3O_4—Marjoram

Lead, red, 97% PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs, l.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip, bbls., c.l..lb. .48 - —
ton lots..lb. .49 - —
less ton lots..lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works ..... lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms..lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms..lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same oasis ....lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis.lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls ..lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
powd., bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
Root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio .....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark.....ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton.10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va .....ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo .....ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.12.65 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Limedale, Ark.....ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. .....ton.13.50 - —
Manistique Mich .....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich ....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo .....ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa .....ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Carey Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass .....ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me .....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works....ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms .....lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-96%, dms. .....lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Linseed meal expeller 34% bulk, midwest mills..ton.56.50 -57.50
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.55.50 -56.50
Litharge com'l powd ums, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 1.15
Chloride cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works.....lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1.....lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins .....lb 1.93 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls.....lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.28 - 1.30
West, Indian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.26
broken, cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Madder Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis..lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works..ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns .....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .14
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .48 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Blue, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Leaves, bls .....lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns .....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, lb. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works .....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer, grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E.....ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E...ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs .....lb. 1.10 1.35
small, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .45
reagent, 50-lb dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls.....lb. .40 - .41½
Chilean, bls.....lb. .34 - .34½
French, bls.....lb. .40 - .40½

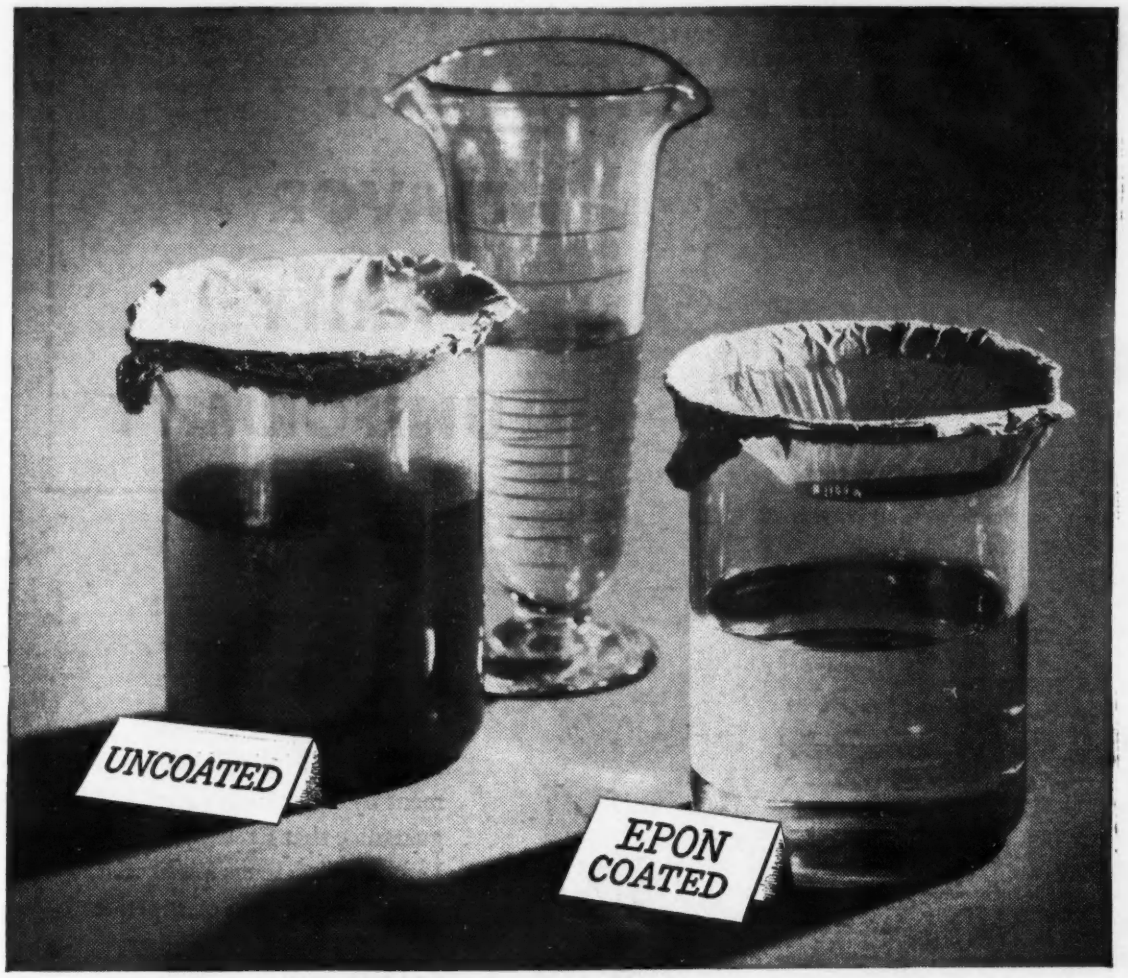
With supply lines around the world, we can furnish manufacturers of fertilizers, feeds, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals with essential raw materials. When you have a problem, write, wire or phone us.

H. J. BAKER & BRO.
ESTABLISHED 1850
271 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Baltimore • Chicago • Savannah • Tampa

Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.26	.33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works	lb.	.33	—
500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.33½	—
less 500 lbs., works	lb.	.38½	—
Menadione USP bots	gram	06½	—
Menthol, natural, USP, bots	lb.	11.25	11.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns.	lb.	8.10	8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb	4.00	4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.34	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.36	—
Mercaptobenzothiazylidisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Chloride (see Calomel)			
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms	lb.	5.29	—
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.22	—
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb.	6.47	—
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)			
USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.64	—
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	.15
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	.12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.95	—
Metachloranilin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.54	—
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	—
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.78	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.76	—
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	1.02
Methanol natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.78	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.79	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.70	—
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.			
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.49	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.32	—
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.49½	—
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.54	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.35½	—
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb.	4.55	—
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis	lb.	3.00	—
97%, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	2.97	—
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works	lb.	.63	—
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.57	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.45	—
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.			
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.66½	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.73	—
tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.54	—
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.			
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.50	2.55
extra, cns.	lb.	2.80	4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works	lb.	.47	.61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.14	—
single-unit, works	lb.	.11½	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.39	.48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.43	1.80
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.08	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07	—
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.60	3.95
cbys., works	lb.	3.00	3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works	lb.	.36½	—
less than truckload works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb.	2.10	2.20
fib dms	lb	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms	lb.	5.40	—
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.50	—
cns, 50 lbs	lb.	.55	—
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms	gm.	3.25	—
Methylheptin carbonate, bots	lb.	35.00	45.00
Methylal refined 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.12	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs	lb.	.73	.85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E.	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	.14½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	.12
Methylionone, A, cns	lb.	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb.	7.50	9.55
prime, cns	lb.	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans.	lb.	3.00	3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd	lb.	1.60	1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.80	1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 10# mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03½	—
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt alld., E	lb.	.05¾	—
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld. E	lb.	.06½	—
extra fine, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.05¾	—
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E	lb.	.06½	—
paint or lacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.07¼	—
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E	lb.	.08	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07	—
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld E	lb.	.07¾	—
wallpaper, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	—
t.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼	—
t.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¼	.16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½	.17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	No prices.	
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35½	.44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb lots	lb.	.24¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.25¼	—
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.30¼	—
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.36	.37
New Orleans, tanks	lb.	.33½	.34¼
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo. powd., kgs	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.35	—
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.13	1.14
Monochlorobenzene dms c.l. frt alld., or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	.11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	.12¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.			

Matico Leaves—Morphine Sulphate

Monoethanolamine dms c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works	lb	.88	—
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30¼	—
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.28¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49	—
Morphine, cns	oz	12.40	12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	10.00
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz	9.90	10.00



Why Hot Caustic
can't destroy EPON® RESIN finishes!

Thousands of surface finish manufacturers all over the country saw this test . . . and were amazed!

The Set-Up. On the left beaker: a standard aluminum foil. On the right beaker: more of the same aluminum foil, but with its underside coated with an Epon resin enamel. In both beakers: an indicator liquid. Poured on each sheet of foil: hot 20% caustic solution.

The Result. On the left: the caustic eats through the aluminum foil in 12 seconds. On the right: the foil dissolves here, too, but the Epon coating is unaffected. The caustic remains suspended indefinitely *by the Epon film alone!*

The Reason. Epon resins are an entirely new class of polymer—with *an ether linkage* instead of the usual ester bond. Epon has unparalleled resistance to detergents, caustics, many acids and stain-producing agents. And . . . Epon's inertness is backed up by outstanding flexibility and toughness.

• • •

The demand for Epon resins is ahead of present production. Increased capacity is on the way. Now is the time to develop formulations based on these new resins. Experimental quantities may be obtained for evaluation.

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IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Morpholine—Oil, Fir, Canada

Morpholine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works....lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs....lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -50.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns....lb. 1.75 - 1.79
5 lbs., cns....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls....lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .13 - .13¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .17½- .18
English, yellow, bgs....lb. .17½- .18
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock....ton.61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock....ton.84.00 -85.00
J2, bgs., ex dock....ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Naphtha, solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis....lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .09 - .11
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio....M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio....M c.f. .04125- —
3. Houston....M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi....M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant....M c.f. .04869- —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant....M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene....M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo....M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland....M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls....M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa....M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .39 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .86¾- .87¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works....lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls....lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted..kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6..tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .43 - .45
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't.. unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.. unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies....lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works....lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs....lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs....lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs....lb. .58 - .65
splits, bgs....lb. .55 - .56
West Indian, bgs....lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls....lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs....lb. .13 - .14

O

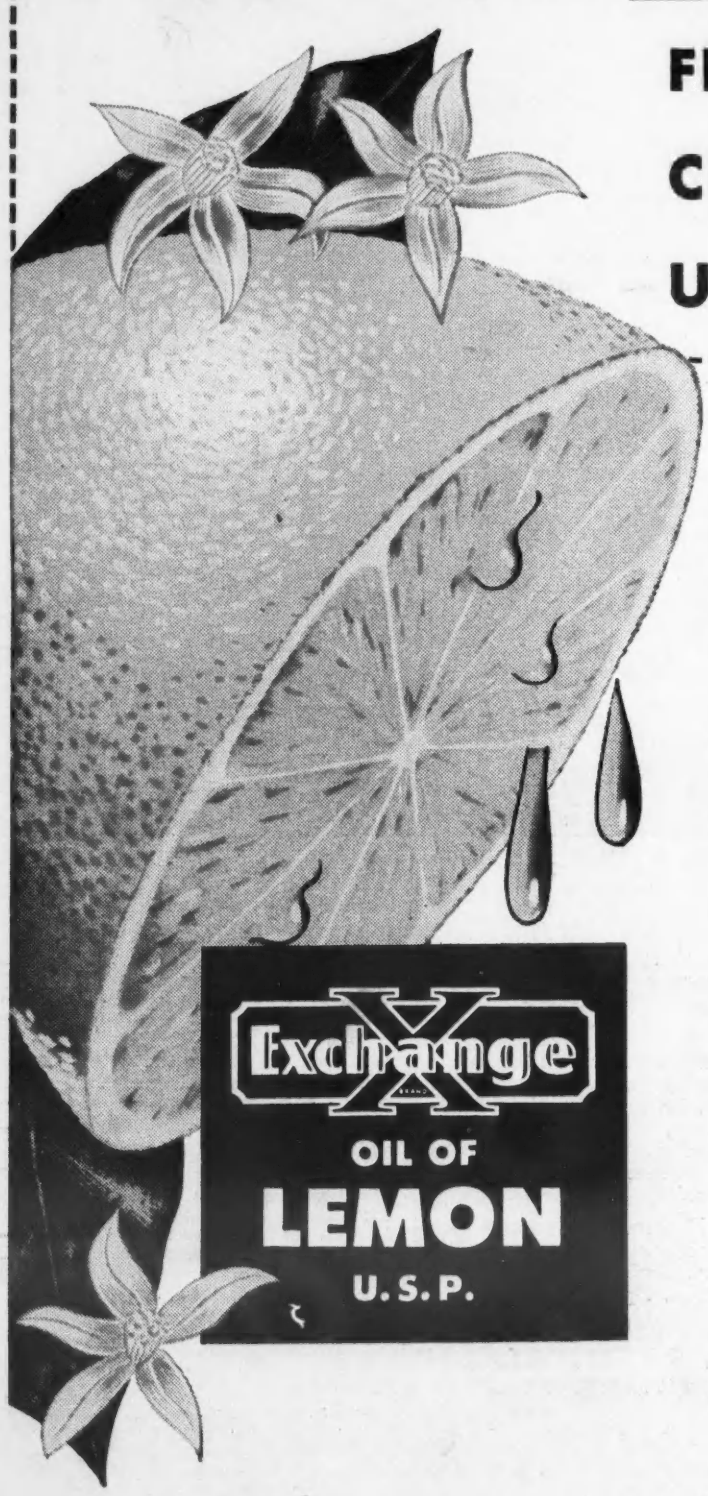
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l....gal. .21 - .60
tanks....gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks.. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns....lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots..lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns....lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots....lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots....lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see Al).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms....lb. .52 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks....lb. .21¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns....lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns....lb. 8.00 -11.25
Birchtar, crude, cns....lb. 1.50 - —
rectified, NF, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms....lb. 4.80 - 5.50
Alexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms....lb. 2.45 - 2.90
Calamus, cns....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms....lb. .25 - .60
white, dms....lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns....lb. 8.25 -10.00
rectified, cns....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns....lb. 3.95 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots....lb.60.00 -75.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l....lb. .3873- —
l.c.l....lb. .3923- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l....lb. .4235- —
tanks....lb. .4060- —
unbodied, dms, c.l....lb. .4035- —
l.c.l....lb. .4085- —
tanks....lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l....lb. .47½- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks....lb. .3550- —
USP, dms., c.l....lb. .3675- —
l.c.l....lb. .3725- —
tanks....lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., cl..lb. .3825- —
l.c.l....lb. .3875- —
tanks....lb. .3700- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .3650- —
l.c.l....lb. .3700- —
tanks....lb. .3525- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks..lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms....lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms....lb. .60 - .75
Celeryseed, bots....lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.280.00 -325.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms....lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.32.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Java, true, cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Java type, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.15
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .19 - .19¼
Pac. Coast....lb. .17½ Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret., dms., l.c.l..lb. .27¾- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .31¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....lb. No prices.
Codliver, USP, dms....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .23¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, dms....lb. .30 - .30¼
tanks....lb. .27¾- .28
Costus, bots....oz.21.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas....lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
salad, dms....lb. .3225- —
tanks....lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns....lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns....lb. 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots....lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Cypress, bots....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns....lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.45 - 1.85
70-75%, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Fennel, USP, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns....lb. 2.75 - 3.75

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms.,
1,000,000 units. .15 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms.
1,000,000 units. .13½- —
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms.
1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms
1,000,000 units. .18 —
700,000 A units, dms
1,000,000 units. .20 —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see P.
Garlic pure bots oz 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns lb.25.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.22.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .23 - .23½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .24 - .24½
prime, burning, dms lb. .26 - .26½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech cns lb .65 4.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel dms, cns lb. 3.90 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.50
38-42%, ester, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns lb. 8.15 - 9.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.30
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb 6.95 - 7.50
West Indian, cns lb. 7.10 - 7.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.25
terpeneless bot lb 45.00 65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.., Zone 3 lb. .2420- —
l.c.l. lb. .2460- .2500
tankcar lb. .2300- —
tankwagon lb. .2330- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.55 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2430- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.60 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15° dms lb. .41 .46
20° dms lb. .40 .44
30°, dms lb. .39 .40
Neroli, NF French bots lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb.90.00 —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist, East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.55 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .34½- .35½
tankcars lb. .32 - .34
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.15
foots, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.10
expressed USP Brazilian cns. dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Florida, cns., dms lb. 2.00 2.50
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.177.00 —
Origanum Spanish cns lb 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .27¼- .28
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Paraffin pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery gal. 14 —
Patchouli, dms lb.22.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .22½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, dms lb. .30 - .30¼
tanks lb. .28¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.95 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.00 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb 4.95 6.00
leaf, cns lb 2.25 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .92 - —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .28 - .30
Red, double dist., dms lb. .28¼- .29½
saponified, dms lb. .25 - .26¼
tanks lb. .23½- —
single dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27
tanks lb. .24¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, bulgarian, bots oz.41.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 1.30
Rue, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower dms, t.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb.14.00 -16.25
Spanish, cns lb 1.00 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.12.25 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .2430- —
kettle bodied, dms lb. .2520- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2330- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms lb. .75 1.25
natural, dig (see Oil sassafras, domestic).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.20

Oil, savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l. lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal .20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .12625- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .06125- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2465 —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- .2575
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
salad, dms lb. .2615- .2625
tanks lb. .2400- .2440
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.60 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45° dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 5.00
Southern, cns lb 2.00 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .22 - .22½
Tansy, dms lb 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl. c.l., works, South lb. .051 —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 —
rectified, N.F., c.l. dms, extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —

Oil, tar, acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns dms lb 2.05 - 3.10
white, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .41 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42½ .43
l.c.l. lb. .43½ —
tanks lb. .41 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil castor sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.30.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns lb.23.00 -26.00
Java, cns lb.22.00 35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms gal 10.00 12.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms c.l. N Y gal. .54½ 57½
t.c.l., same basis gal. 60½ 62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½ .58½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61½ 63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ .59½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ .64½
125-135 vis., dms c.l., same basis gal. .62½ .65½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ 70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ .71½
t.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ 76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½ 76
t.c.l. same basis gal. 78½ .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½ 78
t.c.l., same basis gal. .81½ 83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
t.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb 7.85 - 8.65
Wormwood, cns lb 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.18.00 - —
extra, bots lb.25.00 -35.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Olein crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .28½- .29½
tankcars lb. .26¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .20 - .21
Olivine aggregate c.l. mines ton 4.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10.00 —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 12.00 —
Opium USP cns lb 19.20 19.45
gran, USP, cns lb 21.65 21.90
powd USP cns lb 21.65 21.90
Orange admium sulphone bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb 1.65 —
Chrome OP bbls dlvd N of Tenn and N. C. & of Miss. R. includ Davenport Tenn. and N. C. & of Minneapolis Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb .32 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, dlvd Ala. Ark. Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1½c Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex. 1½c El Paso Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c, higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —

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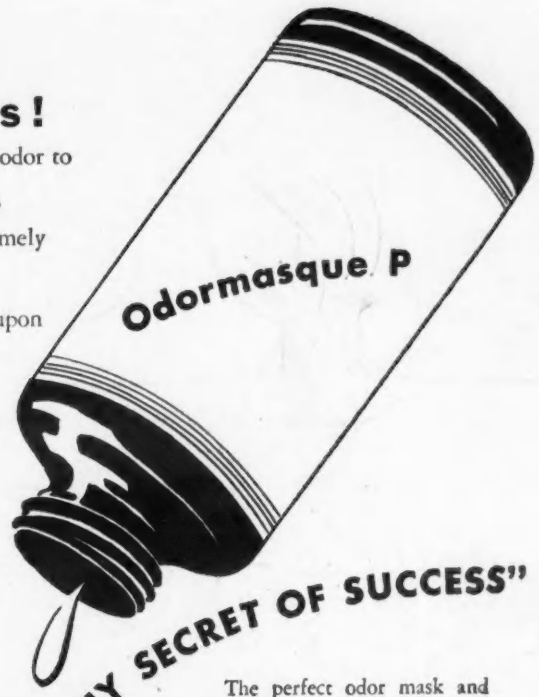

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Orange Mineral—Petrolatum, USP, White Snow

Orange mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bis lb. 40 - 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. 15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls, bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same oasis lb. .33 - —
tanks same oasis lb. 31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .63 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms, dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. 50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.25 - 5.50

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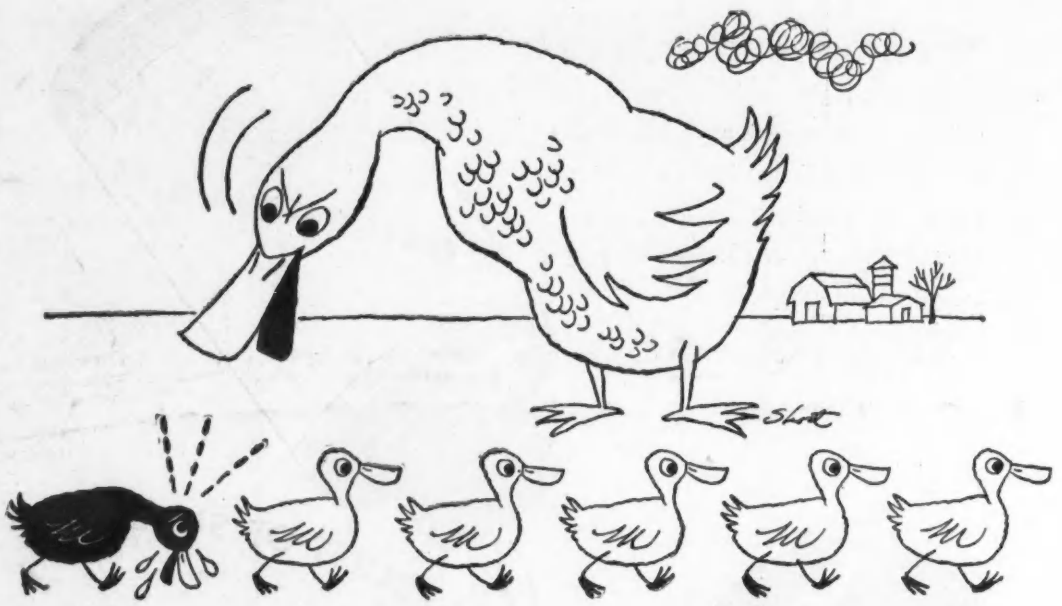
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 - —
94-95% powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., N. Y., delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works. lb. .21 - .23
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mills ton. 67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .64 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .20½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min. same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot lb. 1.64 - —
April shipment lb. 1.63 - 1.64
May shipment lb. 1.63 - 1.64
July-August shipment lb. 1.63 - 1.64
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Haitian, bgs lb. .28 - .30
birdseyes, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Japanses hontakas, bgs lb. .24 - .25
birdseyes, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Mexican, sports, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .18 - .23
White, bgs lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. 80 - .90
Pepsin, NF bulk, containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04⅛- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —



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*Arochem	Modified Maleics and Phenolics
*Arofene	Pure Phenolics
†Aroflat	For special flat finishes
*Aroplaz	Alkyds and allied materials
Ester Gums	All types
Natural Resins	All standard grades
Congo Gums	Raw, fused, esterified

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. †U.S. Trade-mark Pending

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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Branches in all principal cities

Petrolatum, USP, yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅝-	.05¾
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.06	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	4.05	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	44 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	44 -	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, t.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57 -	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50 -	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.18 -	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.20 -	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.12 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.15 -	2.20
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.18 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.23 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175 -	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085 -	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375-	.08750
range	gal.	.09125-	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105 -	—
No. 2	gal.	.1025-	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167 -	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½-	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½-	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.18½-	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½-	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½-	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16 -	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
high solvency 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½-	—
Newark	gal.	.18½-	—
New York	gal.	.18½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.1225-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1890-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675-	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.1615-	—
tanks, works	lb	.14	—

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lb.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
USP, synthetic, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs	lb	1.10	—
smaller qts	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin NF, fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50% bots	lb	2.45	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00 -	37.50

Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb fib. dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	3.60 -	—
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.00 -	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.67½ -	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	68½ -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50 -	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	3.75	4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75 -	—
CP, bots, works	lb	5.12 -	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms. works	lb.	10.45 -	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½-	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock Curacao Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00 -	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis	long ton	5.00 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	6.00 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton	7.00 -	—

Petrolatum, USP, Yellow—Phthalamide

Phosphate rock, finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton.		4.92 -	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton		5.28 -	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton.		5.83 -	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c per long ton higher than above quotations			
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton.		6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton		7.21 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works	lb.	.42 -	—
dms., works	lb	.39 -	.40
Yellow cns	lb	.36	.37
dms c.l.	lb	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	.17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
t.c.l. works	lb	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28 -	.29
dms export	lb	.31½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	.18
Phthalic annydride bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.20¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.20
Bbls ½c per pound higher			
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.37

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Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
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Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin
Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin
HEYDEN Chemicals
SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS

Pichi Leaves—Slate Flour

Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (See Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	5.20
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.25½	.26
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South	lb.	.0488	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0511	—
whse., N Y C	lb.	.0655	—
tanks works, South	lb.	.041	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb	1.75	1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt squald.	lb	1.65	1.93
98% dms., same basis	lb.	1.72	2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	kilo	9.00	10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms	lb.	.1054	—
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.1029	—
20 or more dms	lb.	.0909	—
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms	lb.	.1148	—
5 to 19 dms	lb.	.1123	—
20 or more dms	lb.	.1003	—
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p. bbls., c.l., works	ton	34.00	37.00
t.c.l. works	ton	37.00	41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	.10
Hardwood paper bgs. c.l. works	lb	.02	—
Linseed dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt).			
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs		3.75	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.06	.06½
Plaster n. (See Gypsum)			
Platinum metal works	oz.	90.00	93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	.38	.40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	14.70	15.45
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.18	.20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms, 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50	—
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.47	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.34½	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.36	.37½
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l.	lb.	.34½	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., t.c.l	lb.	.32	—
standard, bgs., c.l., t.c.l.	lb.	.30½	—
Polystyrene in non returnable fiber dms, ½c per lb higher			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb	.60	.65
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.90	.95
Seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.17	.17½
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19½
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20½
Polish, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17	.17½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	10.75	—
liquid, 45% dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	4.625	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.125	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.40	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	10.15	—
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.25	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs	3.55	—
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l. works.	100 lbs.	7.90	—
t.c.l., same basis works.	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Potassium abietate dms	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	ton.	214.50	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	277.50	—
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	.52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55	.57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.34	.37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
USP gran., bbls. dms	lb	16½	.18
powd. bbls. dms	lb	.21	.23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11¾
export dms, 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	.13¾
NF gran dms	lb	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd. dms	lb.	.29	.32
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.32	.36
Citrate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder dms	lb	40½	41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Fluoride dms., works	lb	.24	—
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.75	.79
Glycerophosphate 75% solution chys	lb.	2.15	2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.20	2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.31½	.36
Hypochlorite, liquid, chys. dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.15	2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines	unit-ton	21	—
Metabisulphite gran bbls	lb	21	—
powd. bbls	lb	25	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	42	—
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	50½	—
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs, Carlsbad, N. M.	ton.	25.75	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate neutral tech. fine gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.30	.32
purified dms	lb	42	44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Permanganate tech. dms. works.	lb	.22½	.23½
USP, dms. works	lb	.24¾	.25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	.25
Phosphate, tetranasic, bbls., wks.	lb.	.13	.13½
Potassium prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	—
kegs	lb.	.28	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.70	—
t.c.l. 100 lbs		15.20	—
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.50	4.55
t.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs		5.25	6.30
30° Be., ret., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.70	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.20	—
32.5° Be., ret. dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs.		4.85	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.35	—
40° Be., ret. dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		5.35	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.85	—
40.5° Be, ret dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		6.00	6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.		6.75	7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs.		7.25	7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	—
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.822	.878
Sulphate, agricultural 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works basis 90%	ton	37.25	—
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran dms	lb	18½	—
powder, dms	lb.	.19	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.82	1.08
tech., works	lb.	.77	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¾	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	—
Potassium magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.35	.36
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls. kgs	lb.	.72	.85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Pregnenolone, bots	lb	1.75	2.50
Acetate, bots	lb	1.50	2.50
Prickly ash bark bls	lb.	.25	.28
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.00
spot	lb.	4.00	4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots	gm.	3.30	3.75
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3	gal.	.04	—
Propionaldehyde dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.28½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08½	.09¼
t.c.l.	lb.	.09½	.10¼
tanks	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½	.20½
t.c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20½	.21½
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.17½	.18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20¼	.21¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	.19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Propylthiouracil, bots. 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
blonde, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
husks, bgs	lb.	.65	.66
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03½	.04
smaller lots	lb.	.03½	.04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.05½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.18	.26
Purple lake (see Red)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.50	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works	gal.	14.00	—
30 to 1, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	20.80	—
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	15.50	16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)			
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	gal.	2.67	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.70	—
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.89½	1.04½
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots, gram		.55	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f., Atl. ports long-ton		8.00	—
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.50	—
230 mesh, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.75	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	10.00	—
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.50	11.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, USP, bots	lb	9.54	—
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
black cs. works	lb.	.14	—
mixed, mottled cs. works	lb.	.12	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.25	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, opaque amber cs., works	lb.	.15	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.15	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l.,	lb.	.16½	.16¾
Quebracho extract, liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
solid clarif 64% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, duty extra.	lb.	.11	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10⅞	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, ngs	lb.	.20	25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., t.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs., net)	flask	215.00	216.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb	.90	1.50
Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	—
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.70	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.70	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.76	—
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	56½	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans.	oz.	.68	—
Quinolin, ref. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.54½	.64¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	.65
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	.60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb	1.60	1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	—
light, medium shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	—
Maroons, resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.60	—
light shade bbls. same basis	lb.	4.20	—
medium shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	4.50	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30	—
orange shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	3.80	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	2.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
medium shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.70	—
Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco			
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine)			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltars)			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12½	—
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11¾	.12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O.; Easton, Pa.; & St. Louis	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs	lb.	.60	—
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Virginia, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd.	lb.	3.60	—
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls. works	lb	1 10	—
Iron oxide bgs. t.c.l., works	lb	04	—
MNPI toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.60	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	4.22	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian, gulf, bgs. works	lb	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Chlorinated, kegs	lb.	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	4.90	—
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.85	—
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	—
t.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	—
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	—
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60	—
light shades, kegs, works	lb.	1.45	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian 15% bgs., works	lb.	.0350	.0375
20% bgs., works	lb.	.04	—
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0450	—
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0475	—
35% bgs., works	lb.	.05	—
40% bgs., works	lb.	.0525	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.32	—
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	3.88	—
Watchung, bbls	lb.	1.95	—
Lake, dlvd.	lb.	1.15	—
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd., bbls. dms	lb.	4.37	4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls	lb	.50	—
Rennin, NF, powder	lb	6.25	—
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.25	3.45
resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.81	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.84	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.85	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb., cans	lb.	48.00	55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.80	1.25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.95	1.50
India, whole, bgs	lb	.30	.35
powdered, bbls	lb	.35	.40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.33½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	.39
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.07	.07¼
Spanish, bls	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.80	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.90	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.60	—
Rotenone CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech, bbls., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	—
t.c.l., mines	ton.	48.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms	gram,	.02½	—
smaller lots, fib. dms	gram,	.03	—
Ryania, 100% powd., ngs., works	lb.	.20	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.73	—
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.45	.50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb	.65	.70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.00	1.10
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	28.00	30.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.15	1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls	lb.	.16	.16½
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	1.00	1.03
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Offinalis, English, bls	lb.	.75	.80
European, bls.	lb.	.50	.51
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13	.13½
Syrian, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Saligenin, ctns	lb	14.00	25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	—
fib. dms.	lb.	1.07	1.08
powdered salol, 10c higher.			
Salt, rock, nuriap bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.09	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.94	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	14.15	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.40	14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.75	11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.75	12.25
NF, gran., dms	lb.	15¾	.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns	lb.	130.00	Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.		280.00	300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.35	.50
Honduras, bls	lb	.40	.45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	.40
select, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Savory, French, bls	lb.	11	.12
Spanish, bls	lb.	.09	.10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	1.95	2.20
powd., cns.	lb.	2.05	2.30
Root, bgs	lb	11	14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	.33
Selenium, powd. dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.80	3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	.20
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.22	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.20	.21
No. 3, bls	lb.	.18	.20
powdered, bls., oxs	lb.	.20	.24
Pods, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	3.50	Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs.	lb.	.13	.18½
hulled, bgs	lb.	.23	.23½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs	lb.	.26	.30
natural, bgs	lb.	.18	.18½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.80	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.53	.54
No. 2 bgs	lb.	.51	.52
Superfine, bgs, 10 bgs	lb.	.49	.50
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.47	.48
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works	ton.	25.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.9016	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.79¼	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅜	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅝	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot	oz.	.56⅝	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.57⅛	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅜	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅞	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Simaruba bark, bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	12.00
t.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	60.00

Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.24	.28
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.15	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.18	—
Snakeroot Canada, bls	lb.	.90	1.00
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.27	.31
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.65	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.95	6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
Soda-lime, USP dms	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.11½-	.13
	lb.	.16	—
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	—
NF white powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs	100 lbs.	8.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.40½-	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.41½-	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13½-	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	.39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	4.30
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms	lb.	7.15	8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash)			
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	.11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, dms	lb.	.21	—
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.21	.22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60	.65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms	lb.	.23	.28
USP XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.28	.32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms	lb.	.17	.19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.13½-	.15
anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.16	.17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb.	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	21.00
tribasic, ton lots	lb.	11.00	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., divd	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.83	.85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots, divd	lb.	1.61	1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.80	1.95
powder, bbls	lb.	1.85	2.00
solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	1.06	1.21
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	2.00	3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½-	.25¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	.26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.21½-	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms	lb.	.95	.98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	7.15
pea crystals, bgs	100 lbs.	4.50	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.			
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.69	—
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works	lb.	.21½-	—
60% dms., cbys., works	lb.	.26½-	—
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works,	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.28	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.25	—
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	124.50	129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l. bbls., works	ton.	199.50	—
Sodium metaborate, c.l., bbls., $20 per ton higher.			
Sodium metal, tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
bricks, dms., works	lb.	.17	.19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.45	—
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.40	6.90
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.20	—
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works.	lb.	.60	—
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., cn., works	ton.	48.50	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse	ton.	53.50	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	—
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
USP gran., dms	lb.	.17	—
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
hydrated flake, bbls., c.l. works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.10½-	—
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.65	4.00
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	5.25	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	5.30	5.75
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	.26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.			
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾-	.21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	.22
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44	—
powd., dms	lb.	.47	—
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms. works	lb.	.19	.20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.20	—
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.15	5.30
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55	8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.			

Sloe Berries—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons	lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	10.00	10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.42	—
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.40	7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.80	7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.63	—
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., divd., zone 1	100 lbs.	3.85	4.25
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.11	4.51
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.40	4.70
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.11	5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 41° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—

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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Nytron
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Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Silicate—Sulphur Monochloride

Sodium silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works..... ton.19.00 - —
42°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works..... ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works . lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .788 - .827
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb .17 - .19
gran., bbls. ..... lb .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.40 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75

Sodium sulphite, regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 .65
tech., dms. works lb 30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. ..... lb 46 - 55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —

Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .38 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - 34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.66.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis... lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .24½- .28

Soybean meal protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis .lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns ..... oz. .85 1.28
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 .65
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb. .36 .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls. bxs ..... lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste dms. works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs. 6.67 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.82 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼ Nom.
l.c.l., spot .....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, bgs .....lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs .....lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 .38
Stoneroot, bls .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls .....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate bbls., works .....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs .....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls works lb .42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works ....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. .....oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. .....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., cns., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb.12.25 -12.75
powder .....lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamido-isothioxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd. bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines ..... 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
treated, 10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot ..... lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 —
refrigeration cyls. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 .30
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

Cowles CHEMICALS

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock
short ton 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton 110.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk East Tampa Fla. unit ton .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1 65 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1 75 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 17 50 - —
fibrous New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -29.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh, bgs c.l., works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l, works ton 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton 12 50 -35 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, works lb. *.16¼- —
inedible, extra, works lb. *.14¾- —
fancy, works lb. *.15 - —
special, works lb. *.14½- —
No. 1, works lb. *.14 - —
No. 2, works lb. *.13 - —
No. 3, works lb. *.13¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —

* indicates OPS ceilings.

Tamarind, W.I., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% am mon., bulk unit-ton 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton 9.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
60-53% dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. lb. .50 - .58
prime, dms. lb. .43 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.00 - 3.25
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots. 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.52
Iodine, NF, dms. lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .91 - —
Metal lb. 1.42 - —
Oxide, bbls lb 1.42 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .80½- .81½
Titanium dioxide, anatase ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride tech. dms., works. lb. .45½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs. lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns. dms. lb. 5.50 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb 4.00 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine, bls lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1 75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100 oz lots, cns oz 42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l. works lb .23 - —
truckloads, works lb .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb 51½ .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. 41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .13½ - —
tanks, works lb 11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted lb 2.10 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works frt. alld E lb. 43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 44 - —
tanks, same basis lb 41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. 38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb 38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 39 - —
tanks, same basis lb 37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l. works lb. 47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 48 - —
tanks lb. 46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25% 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100% basis, lb 38 - —
l.c.l., works frt equald 100% basis lb 38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .43 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

Sumac Leaf—Tripentaerythritol

what do you want in

Wax

by the largest producers of specialty waxes in America

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
MEKON® B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD BRITTLE
CARDIS® 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	30-32	80-85	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS® 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX®	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
SUGAR CANE WAX 200	174-178	2 MAX.	BROWN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX
WARCO® WAX 155	155-160	15-25	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Would you like samples, technical data and service? They're yours for the asking.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y.

®Trade Mark Reg.

Triphenyl Phosphate—Whiting

Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb .90 - —
Tripoli air floated bgs. c.l. works. lb 0175- —
double grd bgs. c.l. works lb 016 —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate (tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate (tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:50 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms. works lb. 7.95 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .26½- .27
Haitian, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .88 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin bots. gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs. lb 2.55 - —
yellow kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld, Kan. Neb., N. Dak. Okla. S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .09 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .38 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.94.00 -95.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 -70.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .10½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP bgs., cns., works lb. 1.28 - —
tech. dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.50 - 5.75
whole, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Tahiti cs lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works. lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units., 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .038 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units., 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more., 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units, 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected to 1900

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, 1,000,000 A units per gm., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, not less than 1,600,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 33% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¼- .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs, lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs lb. .72 - .74
Brazilian, bgs lb. .75 - .78
Central American, bgs lb. .70 - .73
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .74 - .76
refined, ogs lb. .78 - .80
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.18 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.26
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.21 - 1.23
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.25 - 1.26
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2 lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .54 - .56
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
German, bgs lb. .15½- .16
refined, light, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .95 - .97
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00

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Melting Point	50.0 C	50.0 C
Penetration at 77 F	21	20
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Iodine No.	17.9	17.1

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CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls	lb.	.06	.07
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.16	.18
rossed, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Wild indigo root, bls	lb	.30	.31
Wild yam root bls	lb	18	17
Witch hazel leaves bls	lb.	.23	.25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh bgs., f.o.b. works	ton.	14.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	22.00	—
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	—
t.c.l. same basis	ton.	40.00	—
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis	ton.	37.00	—
t.c.l. same basis	ton	45.00	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	45.00	-50.00
t.c.l. same basis	ton.	60.00	-62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)			
USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
Levant, bgs	lb	4.25	4.50
Wormwood leaves bls	lb	.35	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls	lb	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.193	—
t.c.l. same oasis	lb.	.196	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.153	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.14	—
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.31	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.34	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20	—
Meta fraction over 7°C., dms., c.l. same basis	gal.	1.46	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.49	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.35	—
Xylidins, mixed dms	lb.	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—			
Bethleham, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30¼	—
Chicago district	gal.	.33½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.33	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.25	—
Hamilton Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Johnstown Pa	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.35	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.31	—
Minequa Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.33
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.33	—
Syracuse N Y	gal.	.30½	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Youngtown, Ohio	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.31	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.33	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.33	—

Y

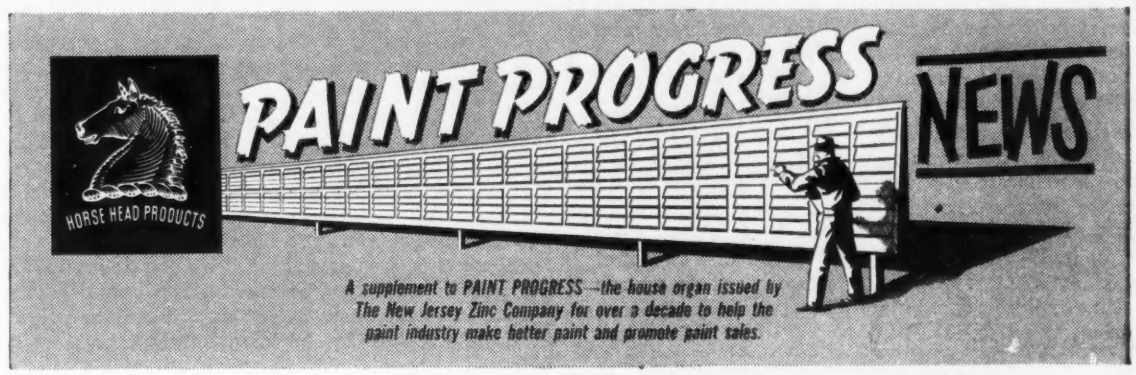
Yara yara, ens	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.48	—
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.51	—
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.55	—
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.59	—
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Barium chromate yellow price differential in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
AAOT, bbls	lb.	2.06	- 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.20	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c per lb higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	- 2.15
G pigments, bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.0141	.0250
t.c.l. works	lb	.0166	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
t.c.l.	lb	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	.0185	.0210
synth, bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.09½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root bls	lb.	.16	.25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, crs	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

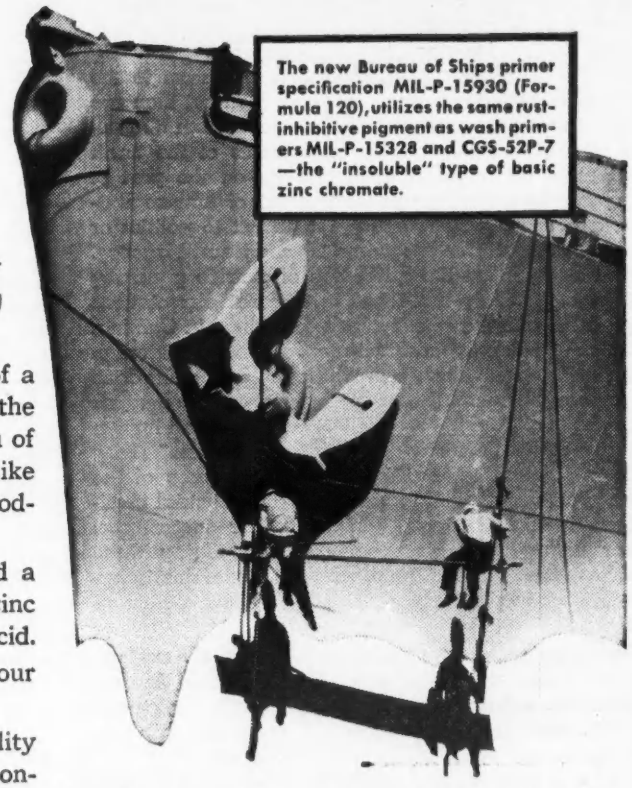
Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works,	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs. c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate purified powd. dms,	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers' bgs. works,	lb.	.10¾	.11½
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.55	—
tanks works	100 lbs	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs. works	lb.	.457	477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate, tused bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	16	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
American process, com'l, lead free, bgs, c.l., dlvd	lb.	16	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	17	—
leaded 5% bgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	16	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	17	—
35% bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	16⅜	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	17⅜	—
50% bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	16⅞	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	17⅞	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	17¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	18¾	—
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	17¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	18¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	18¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	19¼	—
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	- 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	-10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran, bbls., dms	lb.	.33	34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	-11.50

Wild Cherry Bark—Zirconium Silicate

Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate basic, cake, bbls., works	lb	30½	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb	2.10	—
Oxide 98½-99% white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.45	.48
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst, ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb	.03½	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.04¼	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.05¾	.06¾
refined bgs., c.l., works	lb	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.13	.17


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

New Navy Primer Uses Novel Zinc Pigment


The new Bureau of Ships primer specification MIL-P-15930 (Formula 120), utilizes the same rust-inhibitive pigment as wash primers MIL-P-15328 and CGS-52P-7—the "insoluble" type of basic zinc chromate.

Basic zinc chromate, a unique variation of a well-known product, has been adopted as the rust-inhibitive pigment in the new Bureau of Ships primer specification. That pigment, like the vinyl resin in the same formula, is a product of modern research.

First, our inorganic chemists prepared a wide range of compounds by reacting zinc oxide with increasing amounts of chromic acid.

Then, our X-ray scientists identified four of these as pure crystalline compounds.

Subsequently, studies of water solubility of these four compounds eliminated those containing more than 20% CrO_3 and focused attention on the only one below that point. It is now known as the "insoluble" type of basic zinc chromate, $5ZnO.CrO_3 .4H_2O$.

Although the new Navy primer specifies this "Zinc Tetroxy Chromate"* (ZTO Chromate) in a vinyl vehicle, the low water solubility of this pigment permits the use of a wide variety of vehicles in underwater paints to meet specific service conditions.

Leading manufacturers have been licensed to make ZTO Chromate.

*U. S. Patent 2,251,846

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Study of Human Problems

The matter of the responsibility of scientists in areas of public welfare and in roles which are sociologic, rather than technologic was quite briefly considered in a news item in the Reporter last week. It had been presented to a meeting of consulting chemists and chemical engineers. It deserves far wider study and acceptance. It is not only scientists, albeit theirs is a peculiar share, who should be concerned constructively with getting for humanity the full benefits of what man has done and what he can do to make life better on a constantly expanding scale.

Science and technology have that particular or peculiar role in human responsibilities because they have given mankind much more than it is competent properly to use. The fact that the use of automobiles caused 1,835,300 casualties (35,500 of which were deaths) in 1950 undisputedly attests but one aspect of that incompetence. Other aspects are not so serious in their manifestations, but they are wasteful and harmful in many ways, if not in terms of human lives and limbs. And not all of them are to be associated with waste and disregard in governmental functioning. They are all about. And they should have appropriate, adequate attention long before it is in any way necessary or desirable that a rocket-ship shall take man to the moon. Social realms are of far more moment than are those of the farther reaches of the solar system as matters of human interest. The settlements of the earth need more attention than its satellite on the part of everyone interested in the betterment of human welfare, a purpose which should not be left to politics or to any other more or less narrowly constructed agency.

And so it is that the advocates of a more generally satisfactory society must look with great expectations toward the conference scheduled to be held in Corning, N. Y. next week for consideration of what the growth of an industrial civilization in the United States has done to human beings. Discussions there will comprise "standards of living, work values, economic and human security, leisure, communal and other problems." They will be directed to the "identification of some of the main problems of human values in an industrial civilization; increased appreciation of their importance; better understanding among experts studying these problems from various approaches; and stimulus to further exploration and experiments in this field of humanistic studies".

The conference is being organized by the American Council of Learned Societies. But, industrial leaders as well as educators and scientists, will participate. And the best part of this promising undertaking is that it is sponsored by an industrial corporation.

It is well that physical scientists should give thought to the recognition and acceptance of their responsibilities in the determining of human values. It is better that social scientists should similarly concern themselves with problems which technology sometimes has aggravated. It is unquestionably best for all concerned that those who are primarily served by physical science and technology should seek to know the effects of that service in terms of human values—that the businessmen of industry should learn and do what they best are equipped to do toward making possible the satisfactory solution of the problems of human life.

Business Sees Its Duty

It is not alone in the realms of preaching and other theoretical uplifting that sights are being raised in the viewing of business as a social force. The practical men of business are coming to see what they can do to serve the needs of humanity otherwise than as suppliers of goods. And they are recognizing that, even under the most selfish concept of their relations to the public it is to their eventual advantage to do those things.

Many business leaders are going far beyond that enlightened selfishness to recognize and to accept the duty which they are particularly qualified to perform in the bettering of public welfare. They know and they admit that they must help in the solution of all problems with which the human race is perplexed, whether that assistance be given direct or by way of publicly functioning, even publicly constructed agencies. They know that the problems of government derive, along with its powers, from the people.

So it is that there are heard such messages as this of the executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association:—

That we shall pass through a period of greater governmental control, there seems to be no doubt. It should be the prayer of all of us that such control will not cause a decline in individual incentive and initiative to the end that industry will be frozen in the tracks of its progress. We should, however, realize that neither government nor business is an end in itself. Both must depend upon all the people of the country and both must be conducted primarily in the public interest. We shall have accomplished something if we can determine from our experiments whether adjustments can be accomplished more painlessly by quick, artificial, and legislative methods than by the long, but perhaps more certain and secure, action of natural, economic laws. It behooves all of us now, more than at any other time in our generation, to interest ourselves in these experiments, to study and analyze them, and to contribute what we may to the composite opinion of the people, which will eventually put the stamp of approval or disapproval upon the process.

....

Our unique position as discoverer, developer, and distributor of life-giving and pain-relieving drugs for the civilian population carries over into our responsibilities under the mobilization program. Our members may entertain varying views as to the wisdom of our current foreign and military policies, or as to the competence with which these policies are executed; but, throughout that divergence of thought, one fact must dominate all our industrial planning—that fact is that the armed forces of this nation are locked in deadly battle with an enemy, and the men and women who make up these armed forces must have available the best medical supplies in the world.

To do this, we must cooperate to the utmost with those branches of the armed forces and any other government agency responsible for maintaining the quantity and quality of medical supplies required by our fighting forces in Korea or anywhere else in the world. In addition we are preparing to handle the needs of any enlarged military activity and the related threat of potential civilian disaster—much as we all may hope and pray that neither comes to pass.

Our very substantial research, development, and production forces have already been harnessed to the job. I believe we have been equal to any and all calls made upon our facilities thus far by the armed forces. Successful as we have been to date, there is still a big and difficult job ahead.

There is in such pronouncements enlightenment of which any group or class of men could well be proud. If a government is to be representative of the best interests and purposes of its people, the "composite opinion" of the people must so decree and direct. And toward that end, business is best qualified to lead.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

tions; Dr. A. H. Moseman, assistant chief for program planning; and Edmund Stephens, assistant chief, for administration and business operations. The directors of the research program are Arthur W. Turner, for agricultural engineering; Dr. William M. Myers, for field crops, Dr. John R. Magness, for horticultural crops; and Dr. F. W. Parker, for soils.

Defense Act Hearings Set

Congressional committee consideration will be getting underway this week of the President's request for extension and revision of the defense production act. This is the basic law on which the entire industry control and materials distribution program rests, as well as the authority of the government to place ceilings on prices and wages. Unless Congress acts before June 30 the entire program could collapse.

From all indications presently apparent the President's legislative recommendations face a long and difficult task. The senate banking committee, which has charge of the legislation, has already scheduled hearings that will run for three weeks and this is considered to be a minimum. Another week will probably have to be added to the schedule. It is quite likely that congressional consideration will run right up to the June 30 deadline before completion. If not finished in time, it is almost certain that a short extension of the law without change will be voted to give more time to work on the revisions.

Criticism of the administration of the materials controls and price ceiling programs stems from two powerful groups—the small business men, whose supplies of strategic metals and plastics have been diverted into more essential channels, and the farm organizations who dislike seeing ceilings placed on anything that the farmer sells. The small business committee of the house has been gathering complaints on the handling of the materials distribution programs for the past three weeks in anticipation of pressuring the banking committee into liberalizing the law, while the senate agricultural committee has already served notice that it will fight tightening amendments to the authority over farm prices.

CMP Education Planned

An educational program to acquaint industry with purposes and mechanics of the Controlled Materials Plan is to be presented between May 15 and 22 in twenty cities by the National Production Authority. The meetings are being sponsored by the field offices of the Department of Commerce, with local chambers of commerce and trade associations being asked to participate.

NPA is sending out four teams of four men each to explain application and operation of CMP and to answer questions from business and industry representatives. Three of the speakers on each team will be NPA officials and a fourth will be a representative of the Department of Defense. Almost all NPA officials taking part in the meetings had experience in handling CMP for the War Production Board during World War II, or for private industry operating under CMP.

The meetings will be held in Detroit, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Minneapolis, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Houston, Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta and

Pooling Production Skills

The Defense Production Administration is urging small business firms in contiguous territories to pool their producing and engineering skills so as to handle some of the prime as well as the subcontracts of the defense program. One such pool, called Omaha Industries, Inc., composed of about 100 small manufacturing concerns in Omaha, has thus far been set up and approved by DPA.

Government approval of such pools is important because otherwise participants might later find themselves held in violation of the law. Provision for exemption of pools is contained in the defense production act, however, providing certain formalities are followed. It must be showed, for example, that defense production will be accelerated by the pooled facilities, or more effective distribution or defense co tracts among smaller business enterprises and spread of employment will result, or defense production will be further decentralized.

Something similar to these production pools operated during World War II. Experience of that war indicated that success came most often t pools headed by one individual or one organization capable of securing and maintaining the respect of members. This is important to federal procurement agencies because it enables them to look to one person or organization for responsibility in completion of a prime contract.

Insecticidal Synergy

In fighting insect pests, entomologists find that, in many cases, a mixture of two or more substances does better work than any single one. For example, as a repellent against mosquitoes a three-in-one compound is better than any one of the three used alone.

A good example is a mixture of DDT and lindane which is effective in protecting animals from attack by several tick pests. The DDT is a thoroughly good tick-killer if the tick comes in contact with the DDT before it has fed on the animal's blood. But DDT is not nearly so effective once the tick has fed. Lindane will kill the tick while or after feeding, but will not protect the animal for long after spraying.

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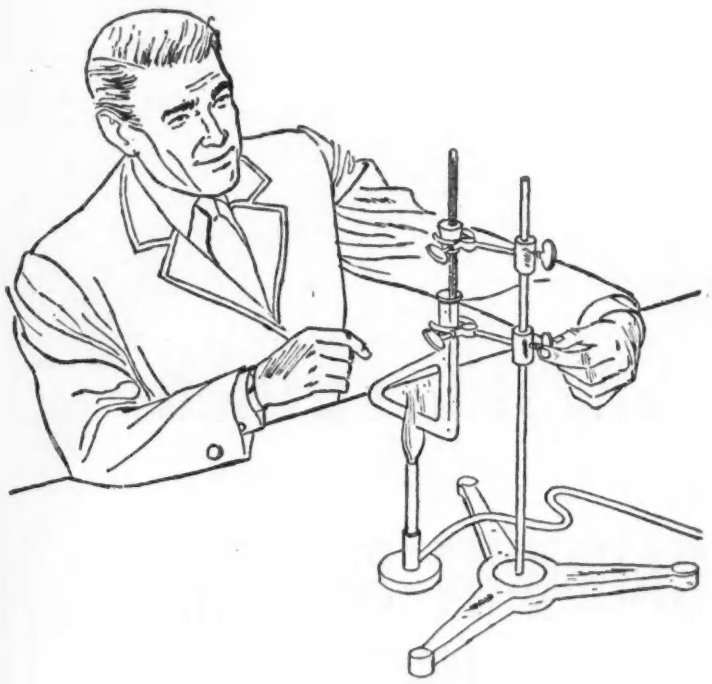

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Heavy Chemicals

Tin oxide was priced lower last week. This chemical is now in line with the metal, the revision being delayed by producing schedules. There were no other changes in the list of tin based chemicals. While the movement of heavy chemicals has been sustained at a high level, shipments have been made under a relaxation of pressure and the trend in several instances was toward a more equal balance of supply and demand. The position of soda ash has improved although there is no slack material at present. Liquid caustic soda remained tight and stocks of chlorine and sulphuric acid were definitely short. The withdrawal of a copper sulphate producer from the market tightened supply conditions and left only three producers in operation. The trade is expecting that nickel salts will be placed under direct allocation by the end of the month and cobalt salts a little later. Calcium chloride supplies have increased and there is no shrinkage in stocks of muriatic acid. Ammonium bicarbonate has remained in free supply. An amendment to N-32 has instructed producers of barium carbonate and DDT to set aside 20 percent of their production for defense orders. Manufacturers of these and a few other chemicals were told by NPA they do not have to accept DO's, however, if they are received less than 15 days prior to the first of the month in which delivery is desired.

Domestic production levels of industrially important chemicals were generally higher in February than those reported for the corresponding month of last year, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the 37 chemicals included in the Bureau's survey, 32 were produced in larger volume and 3 in smaller volume than for February 1950. However, because of the fewer working day in February, a comparison with January 1951 shows increases in production for only 4 chemicals while declines occurred for 32.

February 1951 production of disodium phosphate exceeded the record output reported in January 1951. Production levels during February also greatly exceeded the amounts produced for the corresponding period of last year for sodium bichromate and chromate, chrome colors, sodium silicate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, monobasic, and salt cake.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.0 percent for the week ending April 28, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 105.1 in preceding week and 95.6 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Agricultural demand has continud to drain production and no permanent easement is expected until these requirements are satisfied. February output of synthetic is placed at 133,871 tons, compared with 148,931 in the preceding month and 115,976 tons in February last year.

Arsenic — Most consumers are getting what they actually need. Demand has continued excellent and there are no excess stocks. The agricultural movement may extend through July or even longer depending upon the infestation of boll-weevil in the cotton areas. Industrial inquiry is steady and shows little fluctuation from month to month.

Calcium Carbide—February production of commercial dropped to 50,035 tons, compared with 61,961 in the preceding month and 51,317 tons in February last year.

Calcium Phosphate—Steady demand and a scarcity of phosphorus have kept the supply situation tight. February production was down to 2,367 tons, against 2,963 in January and 5,852 tons in February 1950.

Carbon Bisulphide—Total production in 1950 amounted to 426,162,547 pounds. January output was 30,664,927 pounds.

Carbon Dioxide — Production of liquid and gas in February amounted to 9,815 tons, compared with a revised total of 11,476 in the preceding month and 7,515 tons in February last year. Output of solid, dry ice, in February was 23,724 tons, against 25,295 in January and 22,045 tons in February 1950.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Remained critically short with producers continuing to allocate stocks to regular customers. January production amounted to 28,339,500 pounds and output in 1950 totaled 216,582,662 pounds.

Chlorine—Demand has continued well above current production and the supply position remained definitely tight over the turn of the month. February output of chlorine gas amounted to 182,994 tons, compared with a revised total of 197,967 in January and 151,513 tons in February 1950.

Cobalt Chemicals—According to trade reports, shipments of cobalt based chemicals are expected to go under direct allocation. Producers' views indicate July 1 as the effective date.

Copper Sulphate—Supply conditions have become tighter owing to the withdrawal of a producer from the market. There are five producers and only three are operating at the present time. This condition has been brought about by the continued high prices for scrap which are commanding a premium over the metal. Sales for agriculture have remained steady to every important area except Maine. The amount purchased by Aroostock County is still below normal. Industrial demand to date has not relaxed and there is still a sizeable inquiry for export unsatisfied. Production has been sold through July and August shipments are now being booked.

Production and shipments of copper sulphate in March rose 2 percent to 8,972 and 13 percent, to 10,124 tons respectively, over February, and both were at rates probably in excess of every month since sometime in 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. A monthly record for the period, however, is not available. Foreign trade data show that imports continued negligible in January and February. Exports in February were large compared with the monthly averages for recent years and amounted to 3,889 tons. Figures for March are not yet available. Producers' stocks at the end of March were 2,332 tons and would take care of less than one week's requirements at the March rate of shipments plus exports.

Glauber's Salt—Latest figures note an increase in production but demand has remained strong enough to keep the supply position tight. February output amounted to 18,773 tons, compared with 17,641 in January and 15,881 tons in February, 1950.

Nickel Sulphate—Market has continued to experience high pressure for shipments and the supply situation has remained exceedingly short. According to trade reports, NPA will place this chemical along with all other nickel salts under direct allocation on June 1.

Potash, Caustic—Liquor remained tight owing to the maintenance of demand for potassium carbonate. There appeared to be some improvement in the supply of solid but there was no over-production of flaked and this grade remained in short supply.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants continued to call for shipments regardless of reports of large inventories of television sets. In one producing quarter it was stated that demand for replacements of television tubes was still at a high level.

Potassium Chlorate—Production in the East is sold heavily on contract and suppliers are not in the market for additional business at the present time. There has been no indication of easement in the call for deliveries to date.

Soda Ash—Relaxation of pressure for shipments has allowed the market to restore a better degree of balance and the movement of light and dense ash is running at or close to schedule. Output of light ash by the ammonia-soda process in February was 202,500 tons, against 224,751

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Tin oxide, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	216.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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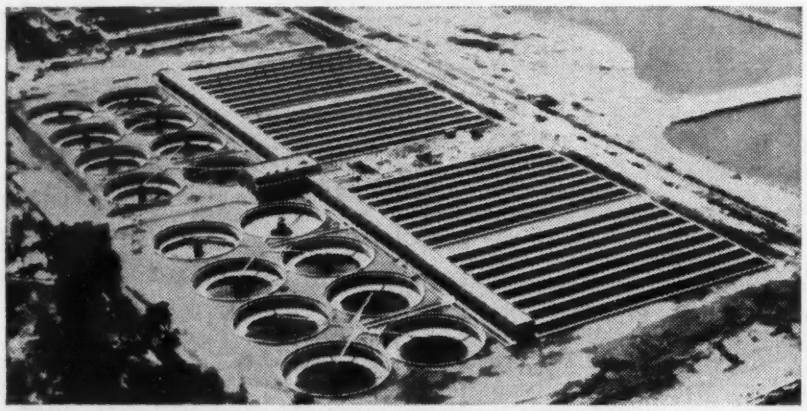

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in the preceding month and 168,787 tons in February last year. Production of dense ash in February amounted to 141,196 tons, compared with 155,080 in January and 111,094 tons in February, 1950. Production of natural in February totaled 25,417 tons, against 29,252 in January and 14,781 tons in February last year.

Soda, Caustic—Demand for liquid continued at a high level and the market has shown no significant easement from its tight position. Flaked and solid have also remained in definitely short supply. February production figures show 174,960 tons of liquid containing 24,873 tons of solid by the electrolytic process, against 190,214 tons of liquid including 27,690 tons of solid in January and 139,487 tons of liquid including 18,443 tons of solid in February, 1950. Production by the lime-soda process in February amounted to 52,218 tons of liquid including 13,233 tons of solid, compared with 58,235 tons of liquid containing 17,443 tons of solid in January and 41,458 tons of liquid including 12,199 tons of solid in February a year ago.

The Brazilian chemical industry continued to expand in 1950. Two new caustic-soda plants were established. The government is working on plans for the construction of a plant at Cabo Frio with an annual capacity of 45,000 metric tons of caustic soda and 33,000 tons of soda ash.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market gradually improving its supply position but still tight, with demand sustained at a high level. February production totaled 16,876 tons, compared with 18,411 in the preceding month and 11,813 tons in February, 1950.

Sodium Phosphates—Markets in tight supply for all varieties. Production of

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monobasic in February amounted to 1,424 tons, compared with 1,530 in January and 1,030 tons in February, 1950. Output of dibasic in February was at the highest monthly level on record. The total was 16,183 tons, against 15,504 in the previous month and 13,918 tons in February last year. February production of tribasic was 6,567 tons, compared with 7,558 in January and 5,620 tons in February, 1950.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower at $1.42 per pound. This was the last of the tin based chemicals to be adjusted in line with the metal. There was no change in tin chloride, crystals or any of the other tin chemicals. Chloride and sulphate continued the most active, and producers' inventories have mounted sufficiently to permit immediate shipments of all varieties.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial and the different commercial grades showed no easement from their tight supply condition formerly noted. January production of acetic acid was partially estimated at 39,780,215 pounds. Total production for 1950 amounted to 439,211,958 pounds. The amount of recovered acid in January was 176,219,150 pounds, and for last year 2,044,625,336 pounds. January output of natural was 1,541,218 pounds, and output for 1950 amounted to 20,751,483 pounds.

Production of acetic acid in Japan almost doubled in 1950 over that in 1949, owing to increased output of polyvinyl alcohol. Seven plants are in operation and two plan to expand their capacity in 1951. Synthetic-organic chemicals have displaced food processing as the principal consumer of acetic acid.

Hydrofluoric—Supply and demand were quite evenly balanced at the beginning of the month. February production of anhydrous and technical totaled 2,926 tons, compared with 3,257 in January and 2,641 tons in February, 1950.

Muriatic — Market supply position remained easy, with stocks available for immediate shipment. February production amounted to 50,944 tons, and included 13,748 tons made from salt and acid, 8,981 from chlorine and hydrogen, and 28,215 tons as byproduct and from other sources.

Nitric—Holds a satisfactory degree of balance. The shortage of tankcars has interfered with shipments to some extent. February production amounted to 116,122 tons, against 133,264 in the preceding month and 101,386 tons in February, 1950.

Sulphuric—No improvement in the supply position could be noted at the beginning of the month. Demand remained substantially ahead of current production. February output amounted to a gross 1,051,034 tons, and included 249,587 tons made by the chamber process and 801,447 made by the contact process. The total gross in January was 1,162,351 tons and 967,335 tons in February, 1950. The amount of fortified spent acid produced in February was 63,927 tons, against 76,855 in January, and 61,613 tons in February last year.

Monthly average production of sulphuric acid in Japan rose to 270,000 metric tons in 1950 from 215,200 tons in 1949, according to statistics of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Monthly average output of muriatic acid increased to 10,900 tons in 1950 from 7,300 in 1949; figures for nitric acid were 3,200 tons and 2,800 tons, respectively.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Available stocks continued short with demand exceeding supply and no immediate easement in sight. In one producing quarter it was stated that foreign competition and government stockpiling are among the primary reasons for the current shortage. Electrolytic remained firm at 24½c. per pound delivered Valley basis. Scrap was priced ½c. to 1c. per pound over the metal.

Lead—About all the stocks available for May shipment are now under contract and appraisals for June are being considered. DO's are making their appearance for June. It was stated that the amount of DO's for May was well above the set aside figures for that month. The market's price position continued firm.

Platinum—Statistics on platinum for the fourth quarter of 1950 indicated continued strong demand, inadequate supply, high price, and voluntary allocation, according to the Bureau of Mines. Although less than in the preceding quarter, sales of platinum were in excess of the supply, causing the leading refiners and dealers to follow a policy of rationing. Features were the large increase in sales for chemical uses, and the large decrease for jewelry and decorative uses; particularly noteworthy were the very large sales to the glass industry. Imports of refined metal in the last quarter of 1950 amounted to 50,035 ounces. Stocks on December 31, 1950, were 113,087 ounces, compared with 138,049 for the same date in 1949.

Quicksilver—Trading continued along quiet lines last week with buyers still pursuing a conservative policy. Spot prices were unchanged at $215 to $216 per flask but there was hardly enough activity to really test the market.

San Francisco—Inquiry has been slow again the past week with metal quoted $216 per flask.

Tin—Pig tin is now under allocation. According to section 7 of M-8 as amended, no person shall deliver or accept pig tin for any purpose in any month except in accordance with allocation authorization issued for that month by NPA. The request for such allocation authorization must be filed not later than the 20th day of the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought. RFC maintained the price of grade A on spot at $1.42 per pound.

Zinc — Supply conditions did not improve over the turn of the month. There was enough demand to hold the supply position tight with no indication of easement is in sight. A report from the International Materials Conference outlines its problems and the copper, lead, zinc committee agrees on questionnaires to be used.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period April 30 to May 3 were the following:—

To Austria—$12,000 for crude drugs from the United States.

To China—$570,000 for phosphate rock from the United States.

To France—$5,000,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Germany—$489,000 for non-ferrous metals from the United States.

To Greece—$558,000 for chemicals, $345,000 for leather, $2,500,000 for rubber and $25,000 for nickel from the United States; $150,000 for aluminum from Canada and $50,000 for copper from Latin America.

To United Kingdom—$6,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America and the Middle East.

Swedish Imports, Exports Reported

Sweden's imports of chemicals in 1950 were valued at 391,252,000 crowns, and exports at 148,537,000 crowns, according to a recent report. Production has been roughly estimated at 1,359,000,000 crowns, so that total supplies of these products for consumption amounted to approximately 1,600,000,000 crowns. The latter figure includes the value of stocks of fertilizers and carbon black. (One Swedish crown equals $0.1933, United States currency, postdevaluation.)

Chemit Names Sternberg

Leon Sternberg has been appointed technical director of the newly-organized firm, Chemit, which has its office and laboratory at 247 Belmont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The company offers product development and research services to firms employing their own chemists and also to firms and industries without chemical technicians.

Socony Sells L.I. City Refinery

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, which discontinued operations last Summer at its nineteen-acre Long Island City, N. Y., refining plant, has sold the entire property to the Commercial Metals Company. Valued at $2,750,000 for assessment purposes, the plant was used continuously until last year for the refining of lubricating oils, waxes, paraffin and candles.

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US Revenue Returns Increased in March

Collections of internal revenue during March totaled $7,764,757,226.69, as compared with $4,687,916,303.65 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	March 1951	March 1950
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$661,344.83	$685,423.89
Distilled spirits domestic, excise tax	123,016,390.44	118,078,048.44
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	14,017,055.29	9,545,485.87
Gasoline	37,593,597.07	53,983,521.99
Lubricating oils	4,865,218.09	7,860,832.93
Matches	1,396,977.60	930,932.72
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	36,041.29	50,202.44
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	229.71	3,420,510.37
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	7,078.18	4,642.72
Sugar	6,556,084.05	6,600,524.52
Toilet preparations, excise tax	8,534,569.09	6,811,063.83
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,180,417.40	1,467,100.-6

Stream Pollution Abatement Discussed in Penna. Manual

Pennsylvania has the reputation of really being concerned with the conservation of the waters of the state. That concern is industrially, as well as politically, manifested in practical form. So, it is not strange that the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Harrisburg, has published a manual of information on "Water Conservation Through Pollution Control."

Prepared by the chamber's committee on pollution abatement, this manual is aimed at broader understanding, on the part of both industry and the general public, of the overall objectives of Pennsylvania's "Clean Streams" program. It treats of the sources of pollution, the control of pollution, problems resulting from industrial wastes, and treatment processes, costs, and results. It cites several informative examples and sets forth the fundamental importance of water in the national economy.

Hercules Reassigns Two

Robert Wier 3rd and Emerson L. Morris will join the buying staff of the purchasing department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., on May 15. Mr. Wier, who joined the company in 1941, has most recently been assistant product supervisor of Hercules Chicago sales office. Mr. Morris, with the concern since 1934, has been supervisor of purchases in the cellulose products plant at Hopewell, Va.

Sun Vice-Pres. Retires

Samuel B. Eckert, for many years vice-president in charge of marketing for Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and for the last year executive vice-president, has retired after forty-three years' active service with the company. He continues, however, as a director.

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6P9-2

Container Closing Machines Price Increase Permitted

In order to resolve a novel conflict between its regulations and Federal antitrust judgments, the Office of Price Stabilization today permitted American Can Company and Continental Can Company to increase prices for leasing container closing machines to compensatory levels as required by Federal Court decision.

The authorization is granted by supplementary regulation 22 to the general ceiling price regulation, effective April 30.

The Federal Court found American Can and Continental Can were leasing container closing machines and related equipment at nominal rentals well below the cost of doing business as an inducement for lessees to purchase cans from them rather than from their competitors. The companies are required by the court to raise their rental rates to compensatory levels, thus making their operations competitive with other companies in the same business.

Under the provisions of the GCPR, however, the companies could not adjust rentals or servicing prices to conform with the court judgments without violating the OPS regulation. Accordingly, the OPS supplementary regulation has been issued to permit compliance with the judgments.

Air Reduction Co. Plans $30,000,000 Expansion

Air Reduction Company's current expansion program will entail spending $30,000,000 in the next two years, John A. Hill, president, stated at the annual meeting.

The principal project is a calcium carbide plant at Calvert City, Ky., which will add 50 percent to the company's output of acetylene. A new plant, which will make liquid oxygen at the rate of 100 tons a day, adding 30 percent to Airco's output, is being built at Buffalo, N. Y. An increase in dry ice capacity at Niagara Falls, N. Y., is underway and another plant is being built in Kansas City.

Cyanamid Shifts Thomas

The industrial chemical division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed W. D. Thomas, jr., a technical representative of the petroleum chemicals division. Mr. Thomas joined Cyanamid in 1940 as a member of the newly-formed petroleum chemicals laboratory at the company's Stamford, Conn., research laboratories. J. B. Peeso, jr., will take over Mr. Thomas' former duties as group leader of the petroleum chemicals laboratory.

Dexter Wool Chemical Acts as Chrome Buffer

Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, has developed "Maxitol no. 10," application of which is recommended for preventing harshness, loss of tensile strength and uneven dyeing experienced in the chromate dyeing of wool.

Because "Maxitol" is chemically bound to the wool, it is reported that, in addition to its buffering action on chrome, further protection is provided through subsequent processing operations and even for the life of the fibre. Wool treated with the new chemical will, as a result of this protective action, it was added, show less deterioration and loss of tensile strength and will gain a softer and loftier hand.

Porter Joins Man-Gill

The appointment of E. S. Porter to handle industrial and commercial cleaning compound sales in Northern Ohio has been announced by The Man-Gill Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Porter's responsibilities will include advisory service for metal fabricators on problems of product finish, involving use of proper metal cleaning compounds to prepare surfaces for plating, painting, enameling, etc. Prior to his association with Man-Gill, Mr. Porter headed his own sales agency specializing in automotive products.

Trade Briefs

Barry T. Aikman has joined the board of Aikman (London), Ltd.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, to meet the increased demand created by the defense program, has augmented its regular staff of six expediters with six additional full-time men, all drawn from the sales staff.

Joseph S. Hawkins, formerly sales manager of the coating, labeling and latex cementing division of the Potdevin Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed general manager of the same departments.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was a noticeable letup in trading in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities against former orders but the volume taken also was smaller than several weeks ago. Prices remained on a steady basis. Increased cost of eggs further stiffened egg products and yolk was lifted 5 cents per pound. Edible flake was unchanged but tended upward.

The chemical group continued firm, reflecting the tight supply situation and steady consuming demand. Production of bichromates, sodium acetate and hydrosulphite was readily absorbed against previous orders which kept available supplies scarce. Export inquiry also was keen, but actual business was limited due to high premiums asked for resale materials.

Consuming interest in sizing materials was restricted to actual requirements, though withdrawals against former orders continued in fair volume. Maine producers of potato starch were not pressing for business and quotations were nominal at sellers ceilings. Reports from the West indicated a good call for Idaho starch. Corn dextrin and starch were in spotty demand for delivery against previous orders while new business was reported quiet. Interest in tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil was slow pending the issuance of the import price regulations. Sago flour was inactive, due to the high cost of replacements from primary sources.

Allocations of cattlehides, calfskins and kips during May will be based on 95 percent of estimated available supply, the same as April it was announced by National Production Authority. May allocations will include 1,417,000 cattlehides, 737,000 calfskins, and 164,000 kips. The cattlehide total represents 70 percent of the total base period processing against which quotas are computed; calfskins, 90 percent and kips, 60 percent. The allocations are made to authorized leather tanners and contractors each month by NPA in proportion to the number the individual companies put in process during 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
326.8	326.8	317.4	225.1	231.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Deliveries against current contracts continued in good request, while new business was reported spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Bichromates — Firm conditions continued to prevail in the market. Supplies were still tight despite slight improvement in the production. Consumers absorbed the output against former concontracts. Export inquiry was keen, though business was slow due to scarcity of resale material which was held at high premiums. Productions of sodium bichromate and chromate amounted to 9,936 short tons in February, compared with 10,170 tons in January and 6,771 tons in February last year.

Sodium Acetate—Supply condition continued tight. Demand was active and kept pace with production. Prices of acetate and diacetate were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Steady consuming demand continued to absorb available supplies. Resale material was scarce, and restricted export business. Export inquiry was keen. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Sulphonated Oils—Demand was reported spotty, chiefly for actual requirements. Prices of all grades were maintained at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Prices were unchanged and firm for albumin and dried soluble blood. Dried soluble was in active request from the plywood trade, and available supplies were scanty. Albumin also moved in steady volume for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand was reported excellent against current contracts, while new business was slow. Supplies were scarce due to sold up production. Deliveries continued behind schedule. Prices were without change and steady.

Corn Starch—Interest in replacements has slackened, though a good volume of material was taken against former orders. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Egg Albumen—While business was reported slow, the market remained in a strong position reflecting the strength of eggs, as a result of active government demand. Flake was firmer at $2.07 to $2.09 per pound, and powdered at $2.11 $2.13 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies of technical were unavailable and sellers withdrew quotations. Buying interest was fairly active. Last sales were reported at $1.15 per pound.

Egg Yolk—Higher cost of eggs strengthened yolk resulting in an advance of 5c. per pound. Quotations ranged from $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, depending upon quantity. Trading was light and spotty. Stocks of Chinese yolk on spot were practically nil as offerings were withdrawn. Recent nominal quotations ranged from $1.05 to $1.10 per pound.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was reported slow. Market remained steady. Maine grinders continued to offer sparingly at prices ranging from 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, according to sellers ceiling. Idaho producers maintained 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. While new business was quiet, a steady demand was noted for delivery against former orders. Spot market was unchanged at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet. High cost of replacements has restricted business of late as consumers have switched to cheaper materials. Shipments were steady at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Unrefined flour on spot was quoted at 8¾c. and refined 1c. per pound more.

Tapioca Flour — Business was light as importers awaited import price regulations. Offers of new crop from Brazil were fairly liberal. Stocks on the spot were well held at former levels. High grade was quoted at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity; mediums, 7½c. to 8c. and low, 7c. to 7½c.

Tanning Materials

Buying interest in the leather market was slightly improved though trading was still reported light and spotty. Supplies of hides and skins continued limited. Tanning operations were reduced and little improvement is expected in the near future, according to the trade. Tanners Council estimated March shoe production at 46,900,000 pairs, or 2.2 percent less than for same period last year. Preliminary estimate for April of 40,000,000 pairs is 5.1 percent greater than a year ago. For the first four months of 1951, production is estimated at 172,211,000 pairs, or 3.2 percent larger than the previous year.

Chestnut Extract—This market remained steady. Demand was moderate, chiefly for actual requirements. Stocks were in limited supply and closely held at unchanged quotations.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was fairly active, for prompt shipment. Market was unchanged and firm at 7½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners continued to show no interest in replacements. Shipments from South America were well held at prevailing quotations.

Myrobalans — Trading was inactive. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Shipments of all grades were maintained at former levels.

Quebracho Extract — Consuming inquiry was active for replacements, but trading was restricted pending the announcement of import price regulations. Market was firm at the recent price advance. Solid ordinary 63 percent tannin was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty extra and clarified, at 11c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—This market held steady, despite quiet trading. Offerings of beards and cups were maintained at former quotations. Freight rates for shipments were lifted $6 per ton May 1.

Wattle—Firm conditions featured this market. Offers of bark and extract for shipment continued light owing to scarcity of stocks at primary sources. Demand for replacements was keen, Tanners offered premiums for small lots which failed to attract sellers.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Packing-house byproducts developed an easier tendency last week under a relaxation in buying interest mostly from the feed trade. Lower prices were recorded for dried blood, hoof meal and the feed grade of bone meal. Moderate quantities of castor pomace reached the open market for the first time in several weeks without disturbing the former price level. Tankage was quiet but unchanged. Menhaden meal could only be quoted nominal as producers are awaiting an announcement of a ceiling price by the government. This ceiling has been awaited or two months and has slowed down trading and also fishing operations.

Conditions in the basic fertilizer chemicals revealed no material change over the turn of the month. The tight supply position of ammonia sulphate, sodium nitrate and superphosphate confined shipments to regular contract consumers. There was no let down in demand for potash and it was stated that substantial quantities could be sold if stocks were available. Another domestic producer has extended current contract prices for potash over the 1951-52 season. Insecticide materials revealed no easement in supplies in any direction.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Bone meal, feed grade, $2.50 per ton.
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia, New York, and 25c. Chicago.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate — Market has not eased from its tight supply condition. Demand continued heavy. February production of original solution was 102,118 tons and included 86,689 tons of fertilizer grade and 15,429 of all other grades. January output totaled 119,861 tons and in February last year 92,264 tons were made.

Ammonium Sulphate—Synthetic production has continued to decline. Latest figures show February output at 48,492 tons, against 52,139 in the preceding month and 114,366 tons in February last year. Coke-oven sulphate remained definitely tight with shipments being made from current production.

Dried Blood—Priced lower at $8.50 per unit of ammonia at New York and $9 at Chicago under relaxation of demand.

Fish Meal — Importations for feed and fertilizer in January amounted to 6,395 tons, according to the Department of the Interior. This is an increase of 270 tons or 4 percent, compared with January, 1950.

Trading remained quiet in menhaden meal with producers awaiting the establishment of a ceiling price. The market was quoted nominal at $130 per ton, Baltimore area.

Hoof Meal—Relaxation of buying interest has eased the price. Stocks offered at $7.50 per unit of ammonia Chicago basis.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Domestic contract shipments of high grade Florida rock have kept the supply fairly tight and there is not much of a surplus of low grade rock above ground at present. Export sales remained quiet with Japan expected to enter the market some time this month.

Production of phosphate rock in Tunisia in 1950 was higher than in 1949; it totaled 1,530,000 metric tons, compared with 1,441,917 tons. The output of hyperphosphate (finely-ground phosphate rock) totaled 133,385 tons in 1950, compared with 110,874 tons in 1949. Output in the fourth quarter of 1950 was 383,798 tons, which was greater than the 345,936 tons produced in the third quarter but does not represent capacity production.

Superphosphate — Turn of the month brought no material change in the market situation. The supply remained tight, with production finding a steady outlet through contract channels. Domestic production during the month of February totaled 812,103 short tons for normal, 58,900 tons for concentrated, and 5,276 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. Although these quantities are less than those for last month, they represent an increase over February, 1950, figures of 14 percent for normal, 4 percent for concentrated, and 66 percent for wet-base goods.

Shipments of normal superphosphate increased 3 percent to 435,206 tons, while those for concentrated and wet-base declined 3 and 7 percent, respectively. During the month, stocks on hand for normal declined 7 percent to 950,569 tons, and were base 13 percent, to 15,776 tons, while stocks of the concentrated grade increased 4 percent to 62,376 tons.

Potashes

Domestic shipments against contracts continued heavy, with substantially more demand than supply. Another producer has extended current contract prices for the 1951-52 season. Transportation facilities have improved sufficiently to allow a regular flow of material from works. The Potash Institute placed deliveries at 358,449 tons of K_2O for the first quarter of 1951. This is an increase of 49 percent over the same period in 1950. The increase is accounted for by the fact that the Carlsbad strike was not settled until January 31 last year.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Price quotations are mainly unchanged from the previous report with market activity on the quiet side the past week. Organic material continues in short supply with no alleviation of this condition expected in the immediate future. The ratio of supply and demand on fish meal has been about equal although some tuna meal has moved at $2.10 per unit of protein, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Shipments of Canadian inorganic materials show further signs of improvement although still falling behind present demand.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less for bulk. Canadian material quoted same. Blood meal, $7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86 per ton for less than 5 tons, domestic material. Calcium nitrate, $49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meals, $139.75 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $126 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $129.50 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Seattle. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4.00 extra for bags.

Pesticides

BHC—Supply situation remained tight. Latest figures released show January production at 6,344,516 pounds. Total output for 1950 was 57,507,538 pounds. The gamma isomer content in January was 905,237 pounds and the total for 1950 amounted to 7,730,341 pounds.

Calcium Arsenate — Steady shipments being made from production. February output totaled 2,176 tons, compared with 1950 for the preceding month.

DDT — Stocks continued definitely short. January production amounted to 7,684,104 pounds. Total for the year 1950 was 62,835,835 pounds.

2,4-D—Production has ben seriously affected by the shortage of phenol and stocks are exceedingly scarce at present. January production amounted to 1,843,750 pounds. The total for 1950 was 13,235,033 pounds.

Lead Arsenate—Heavy placing of contracts early in the season has kept pressure on shipments. February output amounted to 2,541 tons, compared with 2,557 in the preceding month and 1,878 tons in February last year.

Sulphur

Domestic sulphur industry produced 453,685 long tons of native sulphur in March, according to the Bureau of Mines. February output was 409,377 long tons. Total production for the first quarter was 1,315,122 long tons, compared with 1,190,599 for the corresponding period in 1950. Producers' stocks on March 31 were 2,796,784 long tons, against 2,759,837 on February 28 and 2,988,527 on March 31, 1950.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Methoxychlor Determination Data Offered by duPont

Laboratory procedures for methoxychlor determination are described in a technical bulletin released by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., through whose research work the item was first synthesized in 1942. Since then it has become a leader in the field of "safe" residual insecticides, combining effective control of insect pests with a low order of toxic hazard to warm blooded animals, including man.

In addition to making analytical methods available, the company is also preparing a report on methoxychlor residue studies carried on during the past three years by duPont investigators and other interested parties such as experiment stations and food processing firms. Descriptions of the analytical methods or residue studies may be obtained from the Grasselli chemicals department of duPont at Grasselli, N. J.

Seacoast Labs Appoints Baker Sales Vice-Pres.

Seacoast Laboratories, Inc., New York, has named Irvin Baker vice-president in charge of sales. For the past four years, Mr. Baker was associated with the insecticide sales department of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. In his new post he will take charge of the insecticide and fungicide division of Seacoast Laboratories.

NPCA Issues Household Insect Identification Sheets

The National Pest Control Association has issued a series of laboratory sheets giving identification features of commonly confused household insects. Identifications dealt with in the sheets are the following:—

Winged termites vs. winged ant; carpenter ant vs. pavement ant vs. acrobat or shed-builder ant; Pharaoh's ant vs. thief ant; American roach vs. Australian roach; oriental roach vs. American roach nymph; silverfish vs. firebrat vs. four-lined silverfish; granary weevil vs. rice weevil; drugstore beetle vs. tobacco or cigarette beetle; larder beetle vs. incinerator beetle; carpet beetles, common vs. varied vs. furniture; clothes moths, webbing vs. tapestry vs. case-bearing; Indian meal moth vs. Mediterranean flour moth vs. Angoumois grain moth; clothes moths vs. grain or other moths; bedbug vs. batbug vs. chimney swift bug; American dog tick vs. brown dog tick, and two "occasional invaders"—elm leaf beetle and strawberry root weevil.

Bishop Joins Pennsalt

Appointment of W. Austin Bishop to the personnel division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has been announced by the company. Mr. Bishop comes to Pennsalt from the US Army, where he was a colonel in the Office of the Adjutant General.

Nuodex Offers Specification Data On Fungicide Treatment of Textiles

Ninety-three specifications for the fungicide treatment of textiles are listed in a new edition of an "Abstract of US Government Specifications for Textiles and Textile Products Requiring Fungicides" prepared by Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. The abstract shows in tabular form the number and title of applicable Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and federal specifications. It also lists the material treated, the type fungicide required and the deposition necessary as well as brief descriptions and chemical constants of the Nuodex products permissible under the various specifications.

Free copies of the abstract are available on request from Nuodex and are furnished in a permanent binder. The abstract is revised every three months to keep it current. Revisions are automatically mailed to all previous recipients without charge.

Finnish Fertilizer Unit Planned

Typpi O. Y. is scheduled to commence construction soon of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Oulu, Finland, it is reported. The Finnish government will give financial assistance to the project. The factory will have an annual capacity of 7,500 metric tons, which will be doubled later.

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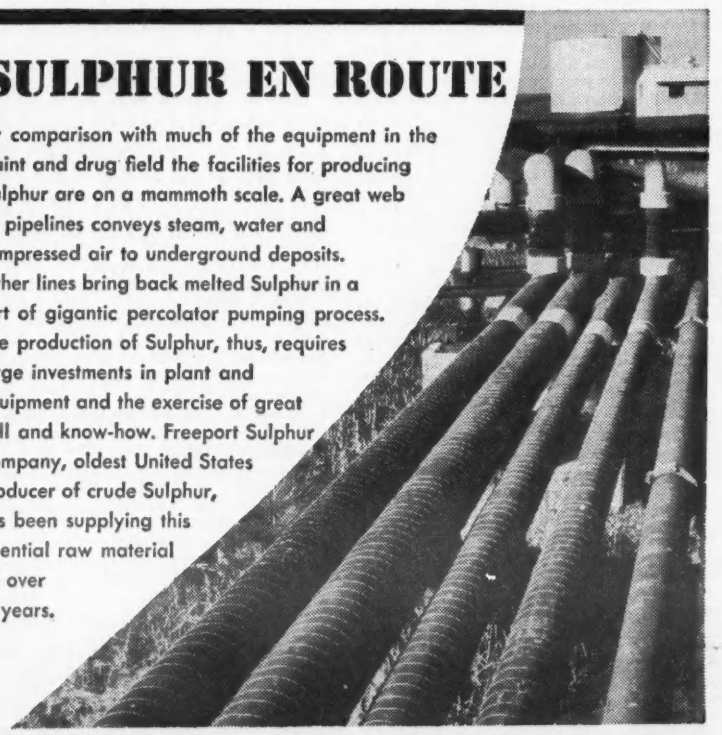

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Coaltar Chemicals

Price interest in this market was not in the direction of current market changes, because there were none. Instead there was intense interest in what effect CPR-22 pricing provisions would have on the price structure of intermediates, and producers were busily engaged in calculating what adjustments under the order would be necessary. As yet there were no indications, but at first glance it appeared that there would be some advances along with the roll backs, because of the base periods applicable.

Attention was called to certain inequities which would develop since, for example, benzol and naphthalene were exempted because they come under SR-13, but the intermediates made therefrom might have to be rolled back.

Certain anthraquinone vat dyes were placed on the amended M-22 of May 1 under the provisions of which manufacturers of certain specified dyes need not accept DO rated orders in excess of 30 percent by weight of their production for the month of shipment. A fifteen day lead time was specified.

On all basic coaltar items, with the exception of water white aromatic solvents, producers reported just as much demand pressure as in recent months, with no indications of any let up in the immediate future. On the solvents, where some relaxation of demand was noted, producers were still shipping all that they could make.

The textile slump continued with its consequent slow demand for dyestuffs, but as yet the effect had not filtered back to intermediates.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel production for the week ended May 5 as the largest amount ever made in one week. The operating rate was 104 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,079,000 tons, an increase of 14,000 tons over the output of 2,065,000 tons poured the previous week. One year ago production amounted to 1,910,100 tons.

The long awaited import ceiling price control regulation, CPR-24 effective May 9 was finally issued last week. Under the regulation a ceiling price formula was set up in which there is added to the cost of import, a dollars and cents markup equivalent to that used during the period July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950 by importers and wholesalers. For retailers a percentage markup based on a representative quarter was specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	104.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—There was no let up in the demand for benzol, the overall requirements of industry being in excess of the available quantities regardless of source.

Final production figures on benzol output for 1950 have not as yet been released, but the preliminary production figures of the Tariff Commission indicated the total output of all grades from all domestic sources amounted to around 201,061,061 gallons. Of this total coke oven operators produced 160,392,616 gallons, and the balance was produced by tar distillers and petroleum syntheses. It was felt in most quarters that the final figures would show some upward adjustment from the preliminary levels. January total benzol output of all grades from all sources totalled 21,037,485 gallons, of which only 665,632 gallons was motor grade.

Creosote—The large volume domestic production, augmented by sustained heavy imports, kept the overall supply position of this item in good shape and shipments were promptly made to take care of the still heavy operations of the wood preserving industry.

With respect to domestic production, tar distillers in 1950 were reported to have turned out 111,670,781 gallons, according to preliminary figures, and coke oven operators 29,373,241 gallons. January, 1951, output by tar distillers amounted to 9,194,733 gallons, and by cokeoven operators 2,656,490 gallons.

Cresols—The dearth of adequate supplies continued to plague consumers last week, with no indications of any easing of availability in the near future. Production of meta-para in January, 1951, amounted to 664,109 pounds, while the preliminary production figure for the year 1950 was reported at 7,324,483 pounds. The preliminary production figure, subject to further revision, on ortho-meta-para in 1950 was 9,342,857 pounds. January, 1951, output amounted to 973,424 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Cresylic acids of all types and from all production sources were produced in January, 1951, in the amount of 3,076,976 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary production figure, which would probably be revised upward in the final production reports, was put at 31,077,152 pounds.

There was no change from the critical supply position which has characterized this market over recent months, both on domestically produced and on imported coaltar acids. Prices were firm on domestic, but on imported and the upward pressure was increasing at the source.

Naphthalene—The demand for refined naphthalene was said to be seasonably good, aided still further by the shortage of paradichlorobenzene which was extremely tight because of the benzol and chlorine scarcity. However, the heavy pressure of demand from the chemical industry for crude naphthalene tended to limit somewhat the output of refined material. Producers were inclined to try to hold down on refined naphthalene production, in some quarters, in order to have more crude for phthalic anhydride production.

Crude naphthalene production in January, 1951 by cokeoven operators amounted to 10,129,439 pounds, and the preliminary 1950 output figures were reported as 98,029,201 pounds. Tar distillers in January, 1951 turned out 21,237,585 pounds of crude, and the Tariff Commission's preliminary production figure on tar distiller crude for 1950 was 194,947,126 pounds. Tar distillers at the same time produced 8,302,205 pounds of refined naphthalene in January of 1951, and during the year 1950 preliminary figures indicated that they turned out 86,679,243 pounds of refined material.

Phenol — Both natural and synthetic materials were about as critical as they had been over recent months. Producers could see no evidence of any relaxation in demand, and expressed the feeling that basic coaltar chemicals would not this year see any such favorable recovery in the supply picture as now characterized many basic inorganic chemicals such as soda ash, caustic, and some of the mineral acids.

The Tariff Commission reported the combined synthetic and natural phenol output for January, 1951 as 29,962,377 pounds, and gave a preliminary figure for 1950 of 310,391,333 pounds. The latter was subject to revision and the final figure was apt to be somewhat higher.

Plastics manufacturers and synthetic resin producers were not able to get as much pheno' as they required and had to curtail production because of the heavy demand of other sections of the chemical industry on the available benzol, especially the allotments for styrene monomer output for the synthetic rubber program. Nylon and detergents were taking their heavy share, too. However, the formaldehyde shortage was another complicating factor in resinous production but was less critical than the phenol and alkylated phenol scarcity.

Toluo'—In general the supply position of to'uol was not considered too serious, there having been recently in evidence some relaxation of demand in water white aromatic solvents. Producers were

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-over operations in the week ended May 5 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,013,616
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	31,930,603
Benzol	gals.	3,415,749
Co Rar	gals.	15,551,279
Creosote oil	gals.	624,332
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,194,429
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	21,993
Toluol	gals.	645,659
Xylol	gals.	166,621

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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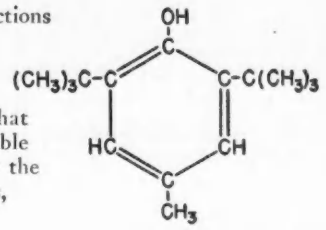

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For further information, write for your copy of Bulletin C-9-115. It describes in detail the properties, reactions and uses of DBPC.

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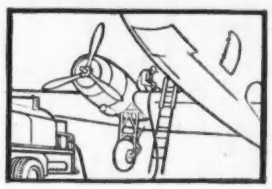

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DBPC is an excellent antioxidant for high-grade lubricating oils for low-temperature service such as spindle oils, gun greases, waxes, etc., and for such oils as turbine oils and transformer oils. In these oils, it inhibits the formation of gums and acidic products that are formed by oxidation.

It is also one of the most effective inhibitors for the reduction of gum formation in aviation gasolines, where it is important to effect the inhibition without the production of undesirable deposits of residues in carburetors.

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promptly shipping all that they could turn out, but were allowed the luxury of operating under somewhat less pressure of demand than had characterized the market in recent months.

Preliminary figures subject to later revision indicated that the 1950 output of toluol by cokeoven operators amounted to 30,384,630 gallons, while the combined output of the tar distillers and petroleum source producers amounted to 34,329,291 gallons. The January, 1951 production was reported as 2,884,811 gallons by cokeoven operators, and 3,760,157 gallons from other sources.

Xylol—The xylol market was still tight but under less pressure of demand than it had been, according to most producers. The January, 1951 output from all sources, according to Tariff Commission reports was 6,930,761 gallons. The price of xylol f.o.b. Lone Star, Texas, was 35c. per gallon and has been so over recent weeks, whereas by typographical error it had been listed in OPD at 31c. The preliminary total output figure on xylol, subject to later revision, for the year 1950 stood at 66,933,467 gallons.

Dyes

According to the amended May 1 edition of M-32, some of the chemicals which were added to the list were the following anthraquinone vat dyes: — brown G CI-1152, brown R CI-1151, khaki 2G-04112, olive green B PR-293, olive green GCL, olive R CI-1150, olive T, yellow GC PR 9, and orange RRT CI-1098. According to the amended regulation, producers of these dyestuffs need not accept DO rated orders in excess of 30 percent of the weight of produced dye for the month of shipment. There was no lead time specified for acceptance of the DO orders, however.

According to production figures released by the Tariff Commission, the preliminary production figure for 1950 on chrome blue black, C. I. 202, stood at 825,469 pounds. The preliminary 1950 production figure on direct black EW, C. I., 581 was 7,998,408 pounds, and January 1951 production was estimated at 1,026,825 pounds. Preliminary 1950 production figures on Naphthol AS, F. P. 302, was reported as 970,643 pounds, with the output estimated for January, 1951 as 67,411 pounds.

Demand for dyestuffs, as such, had dropped off considerably over recent weeks, on most types, but the vats were reportedly holding up well. Back of the relaxation in demand for textile dyestuffs was the continued slump in the textile industry. Dyestuff manufacturers, however, were taking advantage of the breathing spell to accumulate raw material and dyestuff inventories and build them up to a normal level once again. Accordingly the slow up in demand for dyes had not as yet filtered back to intermediate chemical markets.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—The preliminary total production figures for 1950 on both technical and USP material was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 5,159,997 pounds. January, 1951 output was listed at 466,358 pounds. Demand was mostly for the technical material, and the supply position was somewhat on the short side, in some quarters.

Anilin—The market was still in a critically short supply position despite the lessening of demand for dyestuffs. Output in 1950 was estimated by the Tariff Commission in their preliminary report to be 97,946,424 pounds. The January 1951 production figure was listed at 9,830,666 pounds. Benzol scarcity was still the main inhibiting factor to increased production, and in those process operations employing monochlorobenzene, the chlorine scarcity was also an acute problem. While sulphuric acid was severely tight, nitric was in a relatively good supply position. Scrap iron was high priced and the supply of iron filings not too good. These are materials essential to anilin manufacture.

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol—The demand for this tertiary alkylated cresol showed no indications of any letup from the heavy pressure which has been exerted on producers over recent months. Prices were firm at 32 cents per pound in carlots and 33 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Tanks were quoted at 31 cents per pound.

Meta-aminophenol — The demand for this raw material in the manufacture of para-aminosalicylic acid has been very strong, and in view of the scarcity of raw materials used in making the phenol, production has been limited. Consequently, meta-aminophenol was very tight and

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there were no indications of its easing in the near future.

Monochlorobenzene—The severe scarcity of both benzol and chlorine kept the supply position of this very important large volume chemical intermediate in a perpetual state of acute scarcity. The item is a basic raw material in the manufacture of a wide range of organic chemicals for dyestuffs, insecticides, pharmaceuticals, and industrial chemicals. Accordingly, almost all sections of the aromatic organic chemical industry were held up on production schedules of their products, including such items as anilin, phenol, styrene, paradichlorobenzene, DDT, 2,4-D, and the chlorinated phenols.

The Tariff Commission reported January, 1951, production of monochlorobenzene as 37,298,506 pounds. The preliminary production figures for 1950 were reported as 346,790,372 pounds.

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Paradichlorobenzene—The scarcity of monochlorobenzene as a consequence of the benzol and chlorine shortage seriously curtailed the output of this item. Demand was seasonally heavy, and the acute scarcity of para was to some extent made up in the moth-proofing trade by refined naphthalene balls and flakes. The latter was somewhat short because of the heavy demands of industry for crude, which caused producers to hold back somewhat on their refined output. Then, too, some refined naphthalene was actually being purchased and used to manufacture phthalic anhydride in distress cases where sufficient crude naphthalene could not be had. This took that much more refined naphthalene off the moth-proofing market.

Phthalic Anhydride — The combined military end use and civilian end use of this important chemical intermediate added up to an overall demand in excess of the available supply. This kept producers in the position of operating against a backlog of orders, and DO rated orders were said to be on the increase. Production in January, 1951, was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 19,838,732 pounds. The preliminary production figure for 1950, subject to later correction, was 214,709,425 pounds.

Just what was likely to happen to phthalic anhydride price schedules under CPR-22 ceiling price regulation was last week a matter of conjecture. There was the dictinct possibility that the price might advance by reason of the allowable base period, but this was not definite because of the price stable attitudes which had come to characterize the thinking in some producing quarters. The matter of CPR-22 price patterns was the object of very considerable study in all sections of the industry. There was a tremendous physical job to be done in tracing back each chemical produced through its many cost increases since pre-Korean war days, and there was some reasonable doubt as to whether or not the job could be done by May 28.

Styrene—There was a steadily increasing consumption of monomer by the synthetic rubber program which left less and less for civilian consumption, and cut heavily into the benzol supply for the manufacture of other products. Monomer output in January, 1951, was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 46,395,362 pounds. The preliminary production figure reported for 1950, subject to later revision, was 540,702,723 pounds.

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Harbison-Walker Plans $3,500,000 Silica Plant

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has announced that it will build a $3,500,000 silica plant near Downington, Pa. This will be in addition to the scheduled $22,000,000 expansion program for which the company holds certificates of necessity amounting to 85 percent of the cost. Applications for additional certificates have been filed for the proposed Downington plant.

Blaw-Knox Ups Bayer

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of H. E. Bayer as general superintendent of construction. Blaw-Knox field superintendents in charge of individual construction projects will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Bayer. He first came to Blaw-Knox in 1942 and rejoined the company in 1946 after his military service.

Cyanamid Signs Pact for Coal

American Cyanamid Company and Clinchfield Coal Corporation have announced the execution of agreements providing for the purchase by Cyanamid of a plant site with a long-term lease of coal reserves on the property of Clinchfield in southwest Virginia. The future development of these properties for the manufacture of chemicals, utilizing coal to be furnished by Clinchfield, is under consideration by Cyanamid.

Cleveland Has New Fire Rules

A new Cleveland, Ohio, city code requires any company handling hazardous chemicals, including alkalis, acids, gases, solvents, etc. to secure a permit from the Cleveland Fire Prevention Bureau, effective June 15. Copies of the code may be obtained by writing Bernard W. Mulcahy, 330 West St. Clair st., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, held its seventh annual research and development conference at Skytop Lodge in the Poconos, April 29 to May 1.

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Stream Pollution Abatement Facilities Erection Held Vital

Widespread construction of treatment facilities for prevention of stream pollution were declared necessary during the next ten years by Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing May 6.

In a report entitled "Water Pollution in the United States" it was declared that there is need for 10,000 new waste treatment plants, replacements, additions or enlargements, to keep up with future industrial expansion and population growth over the next decade. The report estimated the cost of such a program, both public and private, at between $9,000,000,000 and $12,000,000,000.

The report was issued on the eve of annual conference of state sanitary engineers to be held in Washington May 7 to 11. The conference will center its discussions on the progress of sanitation programs throughout the country.

Potash Salt Deliveries In Jan.-Mar. Reported

A total of 626,290 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 358,449 tons of K_2O was delivered during the first quarter of 1951 by the five major American producers, according to the American Potash Institute. This represents an increase of 48 percent in salts and 49 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period in 1950. The large increase in the quarter was attributed in part to a strike in the Carlsbad, N. M., potash mines during January, 1950.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii consisted of 582,621 tons of potash salts equivalent to 331,515 tons of K_2O, as compared to 217,107 tons K_2O in the first three months of 1950. Muriate of potash predominated with 304,658 tons K_2O, whereas 24,824 tons were deliverd as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia, and 2,033 tons as manure salts.

Deliveries for chemical purposes totaled 38,711 tons of salts equivalent to 23,935 tons K_2O, an increase of 29 percent in salts and 28 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period a year earlier. Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 4,959 tons of potash salts containing 2,999 tons K_2O, a decrease of 38 percent K_2O under 1950.

Deliveries Itemized

Potash deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii in short tons K_2O during the first quarter of 1951, as compared with the corresponding period in 1950, follow:—

	Jan.-Mar. '51	Jan.-Mar. '50
Muriate	304,658	199,485
Manure salts	2,033	702
Sulphate & Sul. Pot. Mag.	24,824	16,915
Total agricultural	331,515	217,102
Chemical potash	23,935	18,632
Exports (other countries)	2,999	4,835
Grand total	358,449	240,569

Spanish Cyanamide Plant To Begin Output This Year

Hidro-Nitro, a new Spanish cyanamide plant, will begin production in May or June of this year. Initial output of 18,000 tons annually will gradually be increased to 30,000 tons.

Synthetic Lubricant Oils Studies of Farben Told

The development of synthetic lubricant oils by Germany's I. G. Farben is reviewed in a new report now available from the Office of Technical Services. PB 101 870, "Studies on Synthetic Lubricant Oils," twelve pages including tables, sells for 50 cents per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

NLA Offers Lime Bulletin

The National Lime Association has published a new illustrated booklet entitled, "Chemical Lime Facts." The forty-two-page publication gives uses of chemical lime and contains a technical data section, which includes the principal chemical and physical properties of the material. Single complimentary copies may be obtained upon request to the National Lime Association, 925 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Trade Briefs

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Millard H. Poole manager of the newly-established Ohio Valley marketing region.

Frank S. Pollack, vice-president of Atlas Powder Company, retired May 1 but will continue to serve on the board of directors and certain committees of the company.

Hercules Honors Dunham For Establishment of Lab

Russell H. Dunham, first president and first chairman of the board of Hercules Powder Company, was honored April 27 for his leadership in the creation of the company's research laboratories in Wilmington, Del., in 1930. The ceremonies took place at a luncheon at the Hercules Country Club and marked the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Hercules Experiment Station.

Attending the luncheon were Charles A. Higgins, president, members of the board of directors, departmental executives, and representatives from the Experiment Station. Dr. Emil Ott, director of research, presided over the ceremonies. Dr. Robert Cairns, assistant director of research, presented Mr. Dunham with a group of three photographs as a memento of the opening of the Experiment Station. Dr. Raymond F. Schultz, director of the station, then presented Mr. Dunham with an engrossed testimonial signed by all 700 members of the research department and also by the country club Staff.

Caine in PAD Post

Walter E. Caine, vice-president and treasurer of the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, has been appointed director of a newly-established gas planning division in the Petroleum Administration for Defense. The new division will be responsible for the development of long-range programs for meeting essential industrial and domestic fuel gas needs.

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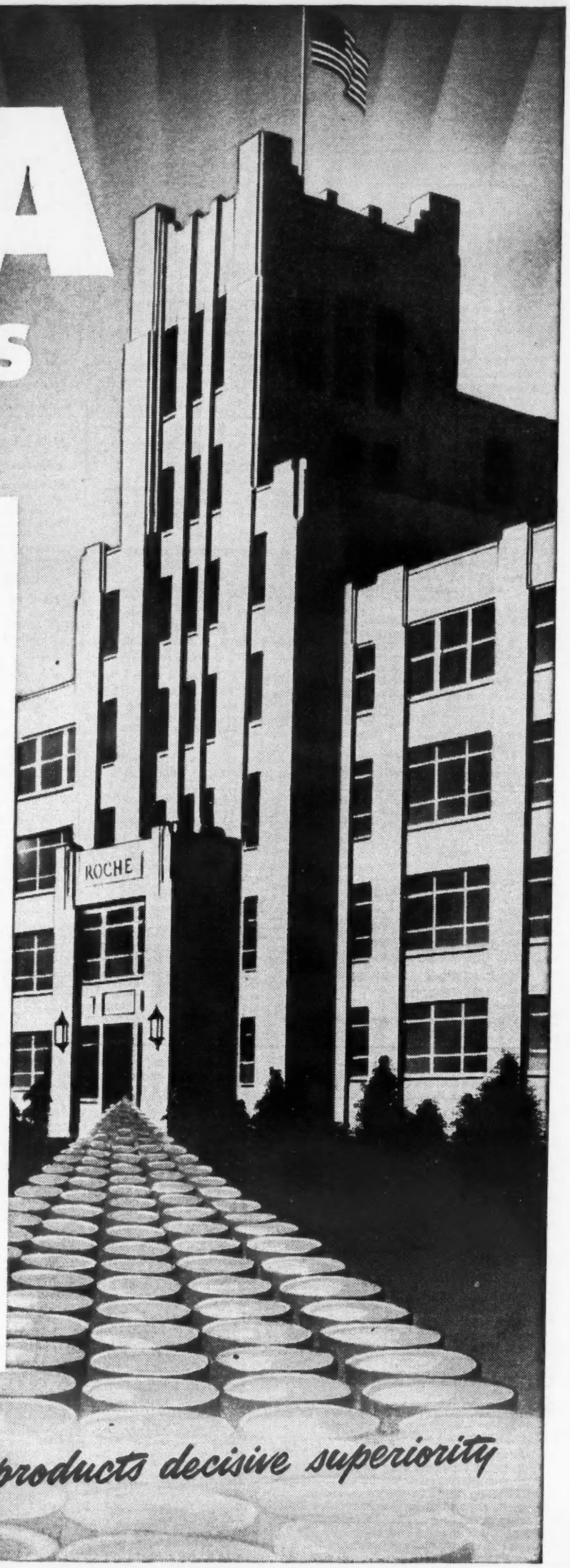

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements during the week showed menthol to be strengthening with an increase of 25 cents per pound. Cocoa butter again showed activity, pricewise, as a reflection of fluctuations in the cocoa bean market, by advancing 1½ cents from the previous week's price. Molasses declined ½ cent per gallon at New Orleans, reflecting the slowness in demand from feed mixers. An announcement effective May 1, 1951, cut the price of para-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salt 50 cents per pound in all quantity categories.

Of more intense interest last week, however, was not the price movements reported above, but the probable effect of CPR-22 on the many items in this market. This was a matter of continuous conferences and study during the week, and by presstime there were no indications of what the general trend would be. It was rather widely felt that the physical job of making prices conform to the order was of such magnitude that it could not be accomplished by May 28.

Melamine, together with its compounds, and perchloroethylene were among the items added to the amended M-32 order of May 1. With respect to these two items, a lead time of fifteen days was established, but there was no limitation of acceptance established based on percentage of production, as was the case with certain other chemicals.

There was no perceptible relaxation of demand in large volume organic chemicals such as aldehydes, ketones, esters, and alcohols last week, the markets remaining about as tight as they had been in recent weeks. Antibiotics of major volume sale were still far behind the capacity to produce them, and despite peak outputs producers were operating against a backlog of orders. Vitamins were generally in adequate supply except for a few items such as niacin. Citric acid was painfully short, and tartaric had tightened up considerably because of its partial replacement in some end uses for citric.

A ceiling price of 22 cents per gallon on blackstrap molasses sales of Puerto Rican and Virgin Island material by processors in those islands was established by SR-24 to GCPR, effective May 8. Exempted were contracts made prior to January 26, 1951.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP material was characteristically slow, but call for technical material for intermediate chemical end use was strong. January, 1951 production was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 466,358 pounds representing the combined output of both technical and USP grades. The preliminary production figures for 1950, subject to later revision, stood at 5,159,997 pounds.

Acetone—Some producers were in a better supply position than others, and the overall market was generally regarded as tight but not critical. Prices were unchanged from levels established at the year end. What would happen to the price structure on synthetic material under CPR-22 was still a matter of conjecture, but fermentation source material was exempted from the order.

The Tariff Commission reported production in January, 1951, as 44,027,290 pounds, however, the figure was partially estimated. The preliminary production figure for the year 1950, subject to later revision, stood at 481,668,563 pounds.

Amyl Acetate—Supplies were critically short, especially of fermentation material. Price patterns were unchanged from those established at the year end. It was preliminary reported that the output in 1950 of the 90 percent normal and isoamyl alcohols amounted to 3,699,633 pounds.

Aspirin—While there was a scarcity of raw materials, producers of aspirin were able to keep production up with demands, so that there was no actual shortage of aspirin. Most manufacturers reported that they were able to ship all that they could make and take prompt care of orders received, but there was no backing up of stocks on the one hand or scarcity on the other in this balanced market. Prices were unchanged.

Production in January, 1951 was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 967,231 pounds. The preliminary 1950 production figure was 10,770,610 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—Price schedules in effect over recent weeks remained unchanged. Just what would happen to synthetic material, primary, secondary, and tertiary, under CPR-22 was a matter for conjecture as yet. Fermentation source material was exempted under the order. Demand was steady at a high level against short supplies. The Tariff Commission reported the total output of primary normal butyl alcohol at an estimated figure of 14,306,530 pounds in January, 1951. The preliminary total output figure for 1950 was reported as 147,326,499 pounds.

Camphor—Reports from Japan have indicated that foreign and domestic demand for native camphor was below the estimated annual productive capacity of 1,000 metric tons. Export to India, one of the principal foreign markets for Japanese camphor, has been restricted by the Anglo-Japanese trade agreement. However, it has been stated that Japan's camphor exports for 1950 were thought to have highly eclipsed the exports of the preceding year, as demand was reportedly rising in Burma, Canada, Europe, Africa, New Zealand and other countries.

Exports to the United States were estimated at only 20 to 30 metric tons annually, as Japanese natural camphor has not been able to compete in price with the United States synthetic product.

In the domestic market, synthetic camphor continued in strong demand with distributors allocating supplies, in some quarters, to established accounts only. The demand for the synthetic material for export was reportedly far in excess of current supplies diverted to this market from the domestic market.

Castor Oil—In a continuation of the trend which has been characteristic of this market in recent weeks, offerings of oil were reported scarce with little expectation of an early improvement in supply.

Some trading was reportedly done in castor beans at the price of approximately $280 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. However, so little business was being done at this price that the figure was more or less nominal.

Reported imports of beans last week amounted to 12,707 bags, equivalent to 1,906,050 pounds, as compared with the 26,963 bags, or 4,044,450 pounds, brought in the previous week, and the 43,254 bags, or 6,488,100 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since January 1 amounted to 527,867 bags, equivalent to 79,180,050 pounds, compared with the 611,463, bags or 91,719,450 pounds, which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

Ethyleneglycol—There was no perceptible improvement in the glycol supply position last week, and in view of the heavy demands of the chemical industry on oxide, there was little hope that glycol could be other than tight in the balance of the year. Prices were firm at levels established at the year end. Whether or not under CPR-22 any significant roll back of prices would develop could not be determined as yet. Output in January, 1951, was reported by the Tariff Commission as 48,882,625 pounds. The preliminary production figure for 1950, subject to later revision, stood at 510,522,444 pounds. Every year for the last several years there has been almost spectacular increase in the production of ethyleneglycol, but every year there seems to be the usual scarcity.

Formaldehyde—The tight supply which has characterized this market in recent months continued unchanged last week. Methanol was still short despite its manufacture synthetically in ammonia plant units which had been converted to methanol production to relieve the pressure on the market. Were it not for the critical scarcity of phenols and their alkylated compounds, urea, and melamine, the position of formaldehyde producers would be much worse. On a 37 percent weight basis, the formaldehyde output in Janu-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, para-aminosalicylic, 50c. per lb.
Molasses, cane, blackstrap, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
263.8	264.6	266.2	255.8	253.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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ary of 1951 was reported by the Tariff Commission as being 82,345,714 pounds, while the preliminary 1950 total production figure, subject to later revision, was 783,939,988 pounds.

Glycerin—Demand continued steady at strong levels this past week as has been the situation for several months. Major producers reported that they were all sold up in regard to refined glycerin and expected no significant slackening in demand in the immediate future. While the demand was not hectic, it was definitely strong. Consuming sources were generally acknowledged to be cognizant of the present tight supply position and were resigned to it. There were reports of a lessening in demand from some consumers but any resulting slack was quickly absorbed. Inventories were reportedly built up in some quarters, which was responsible for some easing in consumer requirements. In general, both the industry and consumers alike, were waiting for the government to issue price controls peculiar to the glycerin market. These were expected some time in May at latest reports.

Military usage of glycerin, if anything, continued to grow, with rocket fuels responsible for a large part of the glycerin used. With the defense program accelerating daily a sustained heavy demand was expected from munitions manufacturers.

Menthol—Reports from Japan have revealed that Japanese menthol exports for the 1950-1951 season were expected to amount to 70,000 pounds. The United States was slated to be the recipient of some 10,000 pounds, the United Kingdom 10,000; India, 3,000; British colonies, 25,000; France, 5,000; West Germany, 5,000, and other countries, 12,000 pounds.

Following a long downward price spiral, menthol was thought to be on the upswing, pricewise, once again. The feeling prevailed in many quarters that prices, having hit bottom, were definitely due to rise as demand was noted to be strengthening slightly.

As a result, natural menthol was quoted last week at a range from $11.25 to $11.50 per pound, duty paid, reflecting an increase of 25c. per pound from the previous week.

A report from a major producer of racemic synthetic menthol indicated that demand for this commodity was very strong with production facilities operating at full capacity to fill the backlog of orders.

Methanol—The production of natural methanol as reported by the Bureau of Census amounted to 158,000 gallons in February, as compared with 170,000 gallons in January. Output in February of last year amounted to 145,000 gallons.

Synthetic production in January was reported by the Tariff Commission as 103,682,893 pounds. The preliminary production figure for 1950, subject to later revision, stood at 899,950,191 pounds.

Supplies were about as critical as ever, but some little relief in the emergency was being afforded by the conversion of some ammonia production units to the manufacture of methanol.

Milk Powder—A report by the United States Department of Agriculture revealed that production and stocks of nonfat dry milk solids for the month of March were at the lowest level for the month in several years, while prices for that month were the highest for March since 1948.

The market for skimmed milk powder

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continued unsettled following a trend which has persisted for some time. Supplies of spray processed material were reported generally ample, however roller process powder was short in some quarters. Demand was fair. Prices remained unchanged from those of the previous week.

Demand was said to be light for spray processed whole milk powder with supplies ample. An occasional lot of imported Dutch milk powder was reported to be moving at 32c. per pound for the 28% butter fat content powder.

Announced purchases by the USDA of spray dried skimmed milk powder for the past week amounted to 950,350 pounds, while purchases of the roller material amounted to 38,000 pounds.

USDA domestic sales for the same period totaled 568,410 pounds of the spray dried powder and 50,000 pounds of the roller processed nonfat dry milk solids.

Molasses — Demand continued slow in feed molasses with cane blackstrap supplies remaining adequate in all terminals for present demand. Buyers were still chiefly interested in purchasing for immediate needs only.

New Orleans and Mobile prices remained mostly at 34c. per gallon with an increase in offerings at 33½c. per gallon at New Orleans. Prices remained steady and unchanged on both the East and West coasts. New York offerings were quoted at a range from 36 to 37c. per gallon. On the whole, the market remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Supplemental regulation 24 effective May 8 to the GCPR fixes ceiling prices on blackstrap molasses at 22c. per gallon on sales of Puerto Rican and Virgin Island material by processors in those islands. Any contracts made before January 26, 1951 are exempt from SR-24.

Para-aminosalicylic Acid — Prices were reduced 50 cents per pound last week. This brought quotations on a freight adjusted basis to $5.50 per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more, $5.55 per pound in 500 pound lots, $5.65 in 100 pound lots, $5.80 in 50 pound lots, and $6.00 in 25 pound lots.

At the same time the sodium salt was reduced 50 cents per pound which brought the quotation on 1,000 pound lots down to $5.25 per pound. Smaller lots, depending upon the quantity, were priced from $5.30 to $5.75 per pound for the 25 pound lot.

Since raw material costs were certainly not on the decline, the feeling was expressed that the major cause behind this price reduction on PAS and its salt was one of competitive influences.

Phenobarbitol—This market was steady under a firm price structure that has remained unchanged over a long period. The Tariff Commission reported the combined output of phenylbarbituric acid and its salts for January 1951 as 42,036 pounds. The preliminary 1951 production figure amounted to 361,876 pounds, subject to later revision.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution announced by the USDA for the week ending April 21, 1951, totaled 117,343 short tons, raw value, as compared with 137,100 tons distributed during the corresponding week in 1950.

This brought the total distribution to date this year to 2,070,361 tons, same basis, as compared to the 2,028,711 tons distributed during the corresponding period of last year.

Canadian Exports: Feb.

Exports of various products from Canada in February, 1951, as compared with February, 1950, and during the first two months of 1951, have been reported as follows:—

	February— 1951	1950	Jan.-Feb. 1951
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,563,000	$946,000	$3,377,000
Acids	296,000	168,000	779,000
Asbestos and products	4,332,000	4,398,000	10,585,000
Calcium compounds	212,000	86,000	417,000
Chemical products, other	4,025,000	2,533,000	7,979,000
Copper and products	5,375,000	6,516,000	12,010,000
Fertilizers	3,073,000	2,833,000	6,314,000
Lead and products	2,380,000	1,914,000	6,304,000
Medicinal preparations	342,000	380,000	827,000
Nickel	7,659,000	7,683,000	19,420,000
Paints and varnishes	338,000	508,000	649,000
Petroleum and products	63,000	11,000	77,000
Soda and sodium compounds	740,000	370,000	1,489,000
Vegetable fats and oils	125,000	260,000	256,000
Zinc and products	2,630,000	3,681,800	10,019,000

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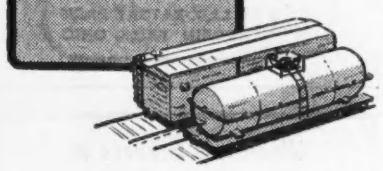

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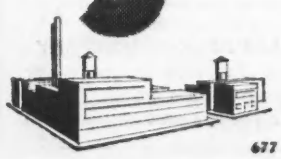

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—Continued from page 7

maceutical improvements or innovations than with outright, fundamentally new, pharmaceuticals.

"Combined sulfa preparations, developments in style or pharmaceutical form for antibiotics, hormones and multiple vitamin products have been ample evidence of this pharmaceutical development work.

"The physico-chemical development committee, led by its chairman Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt, of Parke, Davis & Co., is the one committee which is in a position to best document the evidence of its progress. During the three years since its inauguration this committee has established for its group, and for the section, the value of research fellowship as well as the value of specific research projects."

Biological Section Report

H. D. Piersma of Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company presented the report of the biological section, which pointed to the significant expansion of the drug industry in recent years, much of it in areas concerned with the treatment of infectious diseases.

"All of us are aware," he said, "of the advances that have followed the widespread use of the sulfonamides, and, more recently, the antibiotics. Although the biological manufacturing branch of the industry represents a comparatively small fraction of the total drug business, it must be emphasized that it is indeed an important segment of the drug industry. There is an impression in the minds of some individuals that the field of biologics is gradually diminishing in importance as development in other phases of the drug industry expand. This point of view is not justified and is erroneous, for the field of biologics has been expanding constantly over the last few decades, and is pregnant with many possibilities today.

Reviewing the activities of the section in the past year, Mr. Piersma said they had been aimed at gaining as much information as possible for use in meeting the requirements of the military. It also spend a considerable amount of time, he said, discussing standards of purity for refined diptheria and tetanus toxoids. Another significant move during the year was the appointment of a committee to study the problems associated with the production of veterinary biological products.

Medical Services

The fundamental and essential participation of doctors of medicine in the processes of drug manufacturing was ably outlined by the chairman of the medical section, Dr. Raymond M. Rice, (Eli Lilly & Co.). Such work in connection with cortisone and ACTH had been helpful but had not yet defined the physiological actions of those drugs. Their virtues were compared, and reference was made also to compound F and the pregnenolones in similar applications. Reviewing the developments in antibiotics, Dr. Rice covered penicillin, chloromycetin, aureomycin, and terramycin, He also told of the study of streptomycins in tuberculosis and of progress in the development of new sulphonamides and in combination dosages of those drugs.

Although there is some promise in veratrum derivatives in the treatment of hypertension, the real progress has not been much, Dr. Rice said. He told of the study of sodium ionic resins in edema, of the meeting of potassium deficiencies in certain bodily conditions, the work on anticoagulants including dicumarol and heparin and some proposed successors. Other newer developments through clinical study included new agents for ulcer therapy, the compounding of insulin so as to reduce dosage frequency, and the replacement of thiouracils by way of mercaptoimidazoles. Other studies covered included determinations of toxicity, drug labeling (warning labels were deemed psychologically objectionable) and blood changing agents.

Medical members of drug manufacturers' staffs should have full opportunity, Dr. Rice said, for clinical research, clinical practice, and teaching work.

John A. Purinton, jr., of G. D. Searle & Co., chairman of the production and engineering section, reviewed its work since its inception in 1946 and reported on the work accomplished at the spring meeting in White Sulphur Springs and the fall meeting in St. Louis.

"The current demands on the pharmaceutical industry are impressive," he said. "Superimposed on an accelerated economy of the country and a strong export activity are the requirements of the mobilization program. The fields of antibiotics and blood processing and substitutes are but two examples of what is going on. All of these are taxing our manufacturing facilities and our productive talents. Now, as never before, our production organizations are called upon to meet their greatest peacetime challenge.

"Improvements in facilities, methods, and organization must keep pace with these new demands. In the months to come, the production and engineering section expects to provide its full share of assistance to the men who keep the wheels of pharmaceutical manufacturing in motion. Our service to our members will be constructive and comprehensive, so that each, as the result of his association with the section, may better accomplish the tasks which face him and stand full ready to ask for more.

Sampling Procedures

In reviewing the work of the pharmaceutical contact section, its chairman, Frank O. Taylor of Parke, Davis & Co., said that the last report from the subcommittee

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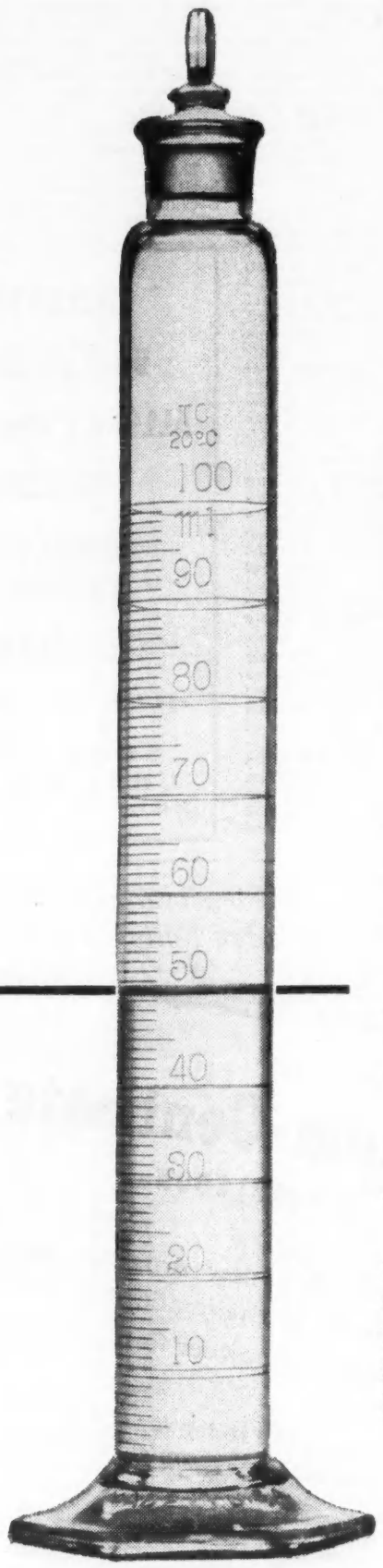

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on sampling procedures for materials used in pharmaceutical manufacture is divided in six parts as follows:—

(1) Sampling of Raw Materials—General Procedures; (2) Lot Identification of Raw Materials; (3) Statistical Technics in Sampling; (4) Sampling Devices; (5) Survey of Pharmaceutical Industry Practices with Respect to Sampling of Raw Materials; (6) Bibliography.

"One of the most troublesome problems with which we have been confronted in recent years," Mr. Taylor said, "is that of the limitation placed by USP XIV on the amount of any USP injection which might be placed in a container. This requirement, which limited multiple-dose containers to a quantity not exceeding ten USP 'Usual Doses' appears in USP XIV, pages 726 and 727. It is not necessary to go into details in this report for I think you are all familiar with the furor this apparently simple requirement stirred up.

"Before the date on which USP XIV was to become official, a supplement in bulletin form suspended the effective date of this particular requirement for six months, or until May 1st, 1951. This date has now been reached and technically the original USP requirement is official but this need be no cause for alarm since active steps toward the complete revision of paragraphs of the USP XIV in question have been taken and are rapidly being brought to a conclusion so that an official announcement may be expected in the near future.

Ampuls Inspection Machine

"We come now to the matter of the long awaited electronic machine for the automatic and mechanical inspection of parenteral solutions in ampuls or vials. To those of you who saw the first development model displayed at our meeting last year in Boca Raton, it doubtless seems that there has been excessive delay in bringing that machine into practically usable form.

"At that time we had not yet been able to analyze the results of the cooperative field tests made in Chicago shortly before the Boca Raton meeting. Such analysis revealed important defects in accuracy of the machine as then constituted. Its sensitivity was not uniform for different types of minute particles, such as glass, fibers, or charred material. The machine appeared to vary in sensitivity over a period of time and the reason for this had to be found by further research before the difficulty could be corrected. The mechanism for correcting such variations, as then devised, was not adequate for continued operation.

"It was originally intended to conduct another series of field tests similar to those made a year ago but in view of the fact that all the defects then discovered had been corrected and hundreds of tests on carefully selected ampuls had demonstrated its capabilities a full demonstration of these seemed to be more logical and time-saving. Such a series of demonstrations was given to representatives of all the laboratories which contributed to the cost of the research, a total of some $50,000, on April 10 and 11 at the Camden plant of the RCA-Victor Company."

Civilian Health Requirements

The work of the division of civilian health requirements of the Public Health Service, which is charged with the responsibility of furnishing estimates of re-

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quirements, was described by Thomas A. Foster of USP. The first request for estimates was made on January 15, 1951, for submission by March 1. The list included the antibiotics, the sulfas and aspirin. Additional requirements of certain chemicals were given to the Defense Production Administration on April 1, Mr. Foster said, and the division will be called upon again for additional requirements in the drug industry.

"As we see it," he continued, "one of the distinct advantages in having the principal health organization of the country, the United States Public Health Service, as a claimant is that it gives the drug and pharmaceutical industry added weight and backing in dealing with the National Production Authority in the handling of your problems. In questions of essentiality the Public Health Service as your claimant agency in the health field is well qualified to establish that need with the National Production Authority."

Another speaker from the Public Health Service was Dr. Frederick J. Brady, who spoke on "Horizons in Tropical Medicine."

Health Information Plans

The Health Information Foundation, said W. H. P. Blandy, its president, is purposed to collect information on the status of health service, or medical care, throughout the nation and to disseminate such information with a view of getting it translated into action for improvement. Its major objective is the better distribution of health service at costs which will not hamper availability.

The foundation is sponsoring a number of surveys in the areas of its functioning. Under university direction one survey is being made in Michigan and one is ready in Alabama covering the community scope of health care and means of promoting community action in that connection. Similar surveys will be made in various parts of the country. Columbia University is handling a survey of methods of paying for health services. The impacts of financially catastrophic illnesses is being studied at the University of Pennsylvania. Wayne University has in hand a survey of plans, such as that in Toledo, Ohio, of medical groups to make services readily, adequately, and satisfactorily, available.

A report is being readied by the foundation on a study of the operation of diagnostic clinics for multiphasic screening tests for the existence and prevalence of diseases. A study of the health plans of industries and their economic effects is planned.

Community Work

The Health Information Foundation, Mr. Blandy said, is acting as a clearing house for information on community activities with reference to health services. This is disseminated to community leaders in bulletins. Complementary service via the press and radio is being readied, together with a program of news and pictures. In health service, as in many other matters, the future of this country, depends, said Mr. Blandy, on what is done for it in community areas, be they geographic, industrial, or whatsoever.

Functioning of another foundation, the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, was reviewed by its director, W. Paul Briggs. The support of the drug industry for that work was solicited on the basis of an elaborate setup of scholarships and other aids designed to provide personnel trained in the industrial, as well as professional and academic needs of pharmacy.

Economic Outlook

A picture of 1951 in terms of business volume and value was presented by Lionel D. Edie, of a New York business consultant and advisory organization of that name. His view of the coming months was tinctured deeply by his conception of the MacArthur incident as a most serious matter of military, political, emotional, and economic cleavage. From that he concluded that defense production would be pushed to the full and the expansion programs of private enterprise would provide assurance against any recession. The

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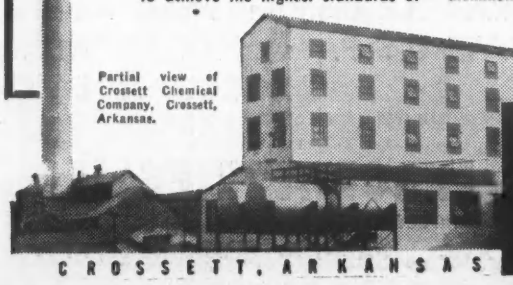

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overall volume would remain firm, he declared; although inadequacy of materials would contract the volume of business in hard goods, the money not spendable there would boost the sale of soft goods.

As Mr. Edie saw it, the drug business would have an increase of from 10 percent to 15 percent in sales this year—and would have imposed upon it an excess profits tax of $80,000,000. He saw the inflation scare reviving; expected the cost of living to go up, carrying wages along with it; and predicted a higher rate of federal taxation.

Aside from a most appreciative reference to General MacArthur, Mr. Edie gave an analysis of the relation, in the drug industry, of expenditures for research to resultant investments for expansion. The average research expenditure of the past seven years multiplied by three would give this year's expectable outlay for capacity to handle the results of that research. Phrasing the formula a bit differently, he said that $1 spent for research would require $4 in expansion investment within the following seven years.

For a change, the convention had no speaker at the annual banquet. But, that was more than offset via a talk by Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President of the United States, at an extra dinner the preceding evening. After a short dissertation in his well-known lighter vein, the Vice-President, apparently carried away by the ardor of his exhortation, orated forcefully upon the inevitable necessity of the American people's paying in deprivations and in bigger and bigger taxes to meet the national obligations on debts and to veterans and in the new undertaking of providing the free peoples of the world with assurance against the selfish encroachments of power-seeking despots.

Molasses Dollars and Cents Ceiling Price Under Study

A dollars and cents ceiling price regulation for industrial molasses was considered April 30 by the industrial molasses industry advisory committee in its first meeting with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization. Industry spokesmen indicated it would be desirable to put such a program into operation well ahead of the time the new industrial molasses crop starts moving to the market in the fall.

There also was some discussion of inequities caused in the industry by the general price freeze of January 26 with prices of different distributors frozen at varying levels. It was felt, however, committee members said, that it would not be practicable to work out a per cent markup program for molasses now in the hands of distributors because of variations in prices paid and costs incurred in importing off-shore molasses.

World Health Assembly Opens Today in Geneva

The fourth world health assembly will open today in the assembly hall of the Palais des Nations, Geneva. Invitations have been sent to the seventy-six nations and territories which have become members of the World Health Organization. Three other nations—Japan, Spain and the West German Federal Republic—will be represented by observers, as their request for membership in WHO is to be examined by the health assembly during this session. The United Nations and various specialized agencies, as well as a number of international organizations affiliated with WHO will also be represented.

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Schwarz Now Offering High-Purity Cozymase

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., New York, is currently offering a cozymase preparation of 85 percent purity, claimed by the company to be the most highly pure material commercially available. Employing a higher coefficient for calculating the purity of its product, Schwarz states that its product is a reliable highly purified cozymase suitable for all research needs. The former 60 percent cozymase offered for research work not requiring high purity is now available from Schwarz at the higher level of 65 percent and at a lower cost than the previously-available product.

Arapahoe Chemicals Making Stable Lead Tetra-Acetate

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Col., is now producing stabilized lead tetra-acetate which can be stored satisfactorily at room temperature. Possible deterioration in storage formerly imposed severe limitations on the commercial application of the reagent. Arapahoe now reports, however, that its new stabilized product can be stored unchanged for many months at temperatures up to 130 degrees Farenheit. The material is said to have unique properties as a glycol splitter and specific oxidizing agent.

Parke, Davis Promotes Jeeves

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has promoted W. R. Jeeves to director of overseas operations. Formerly foreign sales manager, Mr. Jeeves in his new post will direct operations through the concern's branches in Havana, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, London, Bombay and Sydney.

Perlman in New York Today

Lester J. Perlman, of the sales division of Edwal Laboratories, Ringwood, Ill., is at the Commodore hotel, New York, this week as technical sales representative of the company.

American Key Products Moves

American Key Products, Inc., has moved its offices to larger quarters at 270 Madison avenue, New York 16. New telephone number is MUrray Hill 5-0814.

Trade Briefs

Endo Products, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y., has named Maurice A. Deane advertising manager of the company.

Bemis Paper Bag Company, with plants at Vancouver, Wash., and Wilmington, Calif., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, has become a part of the parent company.

Elmer R. Graebner, formerly Chicago division manager for Masonite Corporation, has been named industrial sales manager, to succeed Robert T. Miller, resigned.

Eugene F. Bertrand, sales manager to the drug and chemical industries divisions of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has been named an assistant administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

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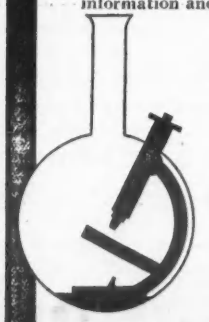

- Total Estrogenic Substance
- Estrone, USP
- Estradiol, USP
- Estradiol Benzoate, USP
- Ethinyl Estradiol
- Testosterone
- Testosterone Propionate, USP
- Pregnenolone
- Pregnenolone Acetate
- Progesterone, USP
- Conjugated Estrogens
- Diethylstilbestrol, USP
- Desoxycorticosterone Acetate
- Suspensions of all hormones

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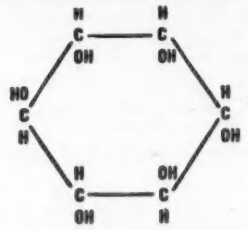
Inositol



ARGO® brand INOSITOL is odorless . . . white . . . crystalline in form with a melting point of 225° C. Soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol . . . practically insoluble in other organic solvents.

Non-hygroscopic, neutral . . . 6 esterifiable hydroxyl groups. Moisture 0.25% maximum. Ash 0.02% maximum. Packed in 5 lb. and 50 lb. containers.

A review of the scientific literature on Inositol has been prepared . . . write now for your copy.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ACENAPHTHENE — 77 dms, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE—23 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Antwerp
ACID—500 cbys, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
ALGIN—46 dms, Norwich Pharmacal Co, Aruba
ALMOND OIL—2 cs, Marseille
2 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Havre
AMMONIA CATALYST—76 dms, M J Corbett, Gothenburg
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—68 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—30 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
ANGELICA ROOT OIL—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—9 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
33 cms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
1 dm, Allkransport Inc, Havre
10 cks, Havre
85 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
46 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
Oil—24 dms, Kingston Chemical Co, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—111 bgs, Istanbul
224 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
ANNATTOSEED—128 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Vizagapatan
ANTHRACENE RESIDUE—224 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—180 bgs, Phillip Bros, Cortes
1 pk, Phillip Bros, Cortes
340 bgs, C Tennant, Arica
1,170 bgs, C Tennant, Antofagasta
REGULUS—74 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Marseille
ARGOLS—1,848 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
1,200 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, Leixoes-Oporto
ARROWROOT—2,649 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc, Kingston
ARSENIC—40 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Co, Gothenburg
100 cms, C Tennant Sons, Avonmouth
BABASSU KERNELS—19,482 bgs, General Foods Corp, Maranhao
5,000 bgs, Parnahyba
BALATA—49 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
BALSAM—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cristobal
5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cristobal
BARYTA—100 dms, Esso Standard Oil Co, Dunkirk
BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Rotterdam
BAUXITE ORE—4,695 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo
1,105 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Port of Spain
BAY OIL—2 dms, Polak & Schwartz, Roseau
3 cs, Polak & Schwartz, Roseau
1 dm, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
BUCHU LEAVES—14 bls, Universal Trans-Continental Foreign Service, Cape Town
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
BEESWAX—75 bgs, Havana
17 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cristobal
52 bgs, W R Grace, Valparaiso
27 bgs, Schulte & Tocke, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
BERYLLIUM ORE—560 bgs, Metals & Minerals Co, Beira
934 bgs, Beira
BENZOIN GUM—11 pks, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BULB—4 bbls, Fine Chemical of Canada, Havana
OX—1 bbl, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BISODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
BITUMEN—3,500 bgs, Wilson Carbon Co, Aruba
BONE—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
45 bgs, Intern Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
989 bgs, Rogers Manufacturing Co, Santos
MEAL—2,204 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alexandria
1,679 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
331 bgs, Albumins Supply Co, Antwerp
BRUCINE—5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CALAMUS OIL—1 cs, Magnus Maybee & Reynard, Rotterdam
CAPSICUM OLEORESIN—13 tins, Freedman & Slater, Rotterdam
CARNAUBAWAYSEED—100 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, W M Bernstein, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Dreyfus, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—278 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Stein Hall, Fortaleza
111 bgs, J H Schroder, Fortaleza
53 bgs, Anglo American Hides Co, Fortaleza
412 bgs, W Diehl, Fortaleza
1,135 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Parnahyba
1,135 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Parnahyba
56 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Natal
145 bgs, J H Schroeder, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Ingas Sneidon, Fortaleza
129 bgs, F B Ross, Fortaleza
441 bgs, Michael Hessel, Fortaleza
165 bgs, W R Grace, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
346 bgs, F B Ross, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Gorlyn Plastic Co, Melbourne
1,200 bgs, Wm Diehl Co, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, Covington Products Co, Melbourne
223 bgs, Chase National Bank, Ponta Delgada
551 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
7,000 bgs, Empresas Rodriguez, Buenos Aires
1,700 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—453,840 lbs, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
CASSIA—34 bgs, Rotterdam
100 bls, Una Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—396 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port au Prince
703 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cap Haitien
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Natal
1,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Maranao
3,055 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
4,122 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Fortaleza
703 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jacmel
500 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—270 tons, Recife
203 dms, C Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
401 dms, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
104 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Fortaleza
273 dms, John A. Hickey, Santos
500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
CAUSTIC POTASH—54 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
101 dms, H D Shelton, Rouen
10 dms, Antwerp
SODA—23 dms, N W Hardy, Dunkirk
250 dms, Ein Chemical Corp, Dunkirk
CETYL ALCOHOL—10 cs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Liverpool
CHILLIES—119 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Kobe
CHLOROPHYLL—14 cs, Melbourne
CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID—28 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Antwerp
CHROMIC ACID—63 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—50 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, K C Jacques, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cortes
2 cms, Chandler & O'Connor, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—1 cs, Elcan Laboratories, Montreal
10 cms, Liverpool
263 cms, Hensel Bruckmann, Amsterdam
60 cms, C A Haynes, Amsterdam
10 cks, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
20 cns, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COCOANUT OIL—206 dms, Banco Mercantile Agricola, Colombo
190 tons, E F Drew, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—216 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Leixoes-Oporto
COPAL GUM—63 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Djakarta
CORIANDERSEED—240 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
520 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—109 bls, Riverside Mills, Fortaleza
CREAM OF TARTAR—32 bbls, Leviant & Co, Leixos-Oporto
CRESOL, META—25 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
ORTHO—50 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemicals, Liverpool
12 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARA—12 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
352 dms, Liverpool
83 dms, Riches Nelson Inc, Liverpool
100 dms, Charles Page, Manchester
50 dms, Riches Nelson, Liverpool
150 dms, J E Fox, Liverpool
CUBEB BERRIES—208 bgs, Meer Corp, Singapore
168 bgs, Meer Corp, Singapore
DAMMAR GUM—320 bgs, Frances Campbell & Darling, Singapore
64 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
178 cs, S Winterbourne, Singapore
140 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Inc, Singapore
140 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Singapore
DICHLOROACETIC ACID—1 cby, R S A Corp, Bremen
DIVI-DIVI—641 seroons, H H Pike, Puerto Plata
282 bgs, Taylor White Extracting Co, Calcutta
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam
ETHYLENE PERCHLORIDE—72 dms, J E Fox, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Montevideo
22 dms, Chase National Bank, Melbourne
15 dms, Commercial Banking Co of Sydney, Melbourne
16 dms, W J Bush, Lisbon
67 dms, Malaga
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
FORMIC ACID—603 djms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
1,341 cbys, Intern Commodities Corp, Genoa
212 cbys, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1,000 cbys, Chemical Import Corp, Genoa
85 cbys, Bluefries N Y Inc, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, La Guayra
61,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
195,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
77,521 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
32,863 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
55,633 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Aruba
10,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
GALL—3 cs, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
OX—5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Melbourne
1 dm, Wilson & Co, Brisbane
SHEEP—2 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
GELATIN—1,106 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GINGER—1 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Hong Kong
46 crts, S Rosen, Havana
18 crts, Gat Cheung Co, Havana
GLANDS—15 cs, Havana
GLUE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
1 dm, Rotterdam
7 cs, Burnett & Co, Havre
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Valparaiso
100 kgs, Maritrop Trading Co, Liverpool
BONE—330 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—33,000 lbs, Havana
138 bls, Irving Trust Co, Manila
GLYCERIN—34 dms, R P Casada, Havana
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
GUAIACWOOD OIL—17 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HAKELIVER OIL—25 ctns, Strong Cobb & Co, Capetown
HENNA LEAVES—49 bls, Alexandria
35 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Alexandria
HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—61 dms, Clairmount Chemical Co, Antwerp
IODINE—130 kgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—10 cks, J H Rhoades, Liverpool
KARAYA GUM—502 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
378 bgs, Stein, Hall, Bombay
132 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
67 bgs, Hansing Dansidhar Copaldas, Bombay
LEAD ACETATE—80 dms, Chemical Import Corp, Hamburg
34 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Swansea
LEMON OIL—300 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Messina
LIVERMEAL—500 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
1,904 bgs, Euramar Inc, Buenos Aires
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—600 bgs, Genoa
200 bgs, Stein Hall Genoa
40 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
520 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
160 bgs, First National Boston, Lisbon
MACE—4 cs, Wessels Kulemkampff, Castries
30 cs, J Berlage, Singapore
14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Djakarta
27 cs, K H Landes, Djakarta
20 cs, C T Wilson, Singapore
28 bgs, Getz Bros, Singapore
MAGNESIA CARBONATE— 50 cs, Genoa
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—10 bgs, Riches Nelson Inc, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—6,130 tons, U S Steel Co, Pizagapatan
MANGROVE BARK—1,700 bgs, Olson Sales Co, Tumaco
3,550 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Tumaco
EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARJORAM—43 bgs, W R Grace, Arica
MENTHOL — 10 cs, Nederlandsch Handel, Yokohama
10 cs, Intern Commodities Corp, Kobe
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
3 cs, Volkart Bros, Santos
METHYL BENZOSELENAZOLE—1 cs, Karr Ellis, Havre
MINERAL OIL—30 cs, N Y & N J Lubricant Co, Glasgow
MOLASSES—11 dms, C Pfizer, Havre
MONOSODIUM PHOSPHATE—40 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—1,136 bgs, Trans-World Shipping Co, Havre
1,398 bgs, Antwerp
1,539 bgs, Chemater Inc, Rotterdam
6,667 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,430 bgs, Chemtar Inc, Hamburg
160 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT OIL—52 dms, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
NUTMEGS—54 bgs, Rotterdam
154 bgs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
7 bgs, Wessels Kulemkampff, Castries
OENACYANINE—2 cks, Genoa
OITICICA OIL—100 tons, W R Grace, Fortaleza
150 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
50 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Fortaleza
150 tons, Fortaleza
650 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—3,400 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
1,501 dms, National City Bank, Seville
75 dms, Credit Suisse, Palermo
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo
844 dms, Malaga
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, Blyth Greene Jourdain, Bombay
PARAFORMALDEHYDE—38 dms, Bank of London & South America, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—3 cs, John Holt, Tanga
17 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
14 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, C Tennant & Sons, Penang
9 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
4 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,819 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Dublin
2,588 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Copenhagen
950 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,320 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,262 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—30 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
120 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz Cochin
160 bgs, Hanson & Orth, Cochin
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—112 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
22 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM CRUDE — 124,448 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,670 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,500 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
250,786 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,545 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Punta Cardon
OIL, SULPHONATED—1 bbl, Schering Corp, Hamburg
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—510 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
POLYVINYL PYRROLIDONE—23 dms, Havre
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, Rotterdam
334 bgs, Sokol & Co, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—110 dms, J E Bernard Amsterdam
CYANIDE—200 dms, Liverpool
NITRATE—200 cks, United Sterling Corp, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—200 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
PYRITES—194 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes-Oporto
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,665 bgs, Buenos Aires
3,134 bgs, Chilewich Sons, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, Cole Laboratories Inc, Kobe
QUINOLIN—9 dms, Stern Morgenthau, Rouen
RAPESEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
SAFFRON—7 cs, V M Calderon, Leixoes-Oporto
9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Leixoes-Oporto
SAGE LEAVES—36 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseilles
SANDALWOOD—645 bgs, W J Bush, Bombay
OIL—3 cs, Roure Dupont, Calcutta
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—15 bls, S B Penick & Co, Cortes
SASSAFRAS OIL—45 dms, First National Boston, Itagahy
SCHEELITE ORE—10 dms, Iro Trading Co, Capetown
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, H C Smith, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—1,315 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies Inc, Cristobal
2,349 bgs, Regis Trading Co, Cristobal
20 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
SHELLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, W Diehl, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—376 bls, W R Grace, Valparaiso
SODA ASH—2,200 bgs, W D Neuberg, Dunkirk
3,300 bgs, Ein Chemical Corp, Dunkirk
SODIUM BICARBONATE—40 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Durban
CYANIDE—803 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
320 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Amsterdam
NITRITE—68 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
32 cks, Public National Bank, Antwerp
160 cks, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
80 bbls, United Sterling Corp, Hamburg
PERBORATE—112 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
STYRAX GUM—119 cs, Irving Trust Co, Istanbul
SULPHAPYRIDIN, POWDER — 7 ctns, Irving Trust Co, Havre
TALC—500 bgs, American Laval Corp, Alexandria
TAMARIND—55 cks, S B Penick & Co, Castries
TANNIC ACID—124 dms, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Intern Credit, Djakarta
1,060 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam Inc, Djakarta
1,375 bgs, Stein, Hall, Djakarta
1,000 bgs, International Inc, Djakarta
400 bgs, Stein, Hall, Santos
TARTARIC ACID—200 bbls, Barcelona
50 bbls, Wirth Products Co, Genoa
80 cks, Continental Commodities Corp, Genoa
TARA, POWDER—357 bgs, Salaverry
TEA WASTE—3,616 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—200 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—221 dms, Standard Intern Corp, Genoa
84 dms, Intern Commodities Corp, Genoa
52 dms, Bluefries N Y Inc, Antwerp
85 dms, Republic Chemicals Co, Gothenburg
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE—400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Venice
200 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Dunkirk
313 bgs, Nomaco Inc, Dunkirk
313 bgs, I M Sobin, Dunkirk
TUNG OIL—561 dms, C Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
120 dms, D Hecht, Hong Kong
TURMERIC ROOT—80 bgs, C T Wilson, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
134 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Jacmel
480 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—16 dms, Landers Segal Color Co, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Zink & Triest, Roseau
6 cs, Indonesia Dev Corp, Djakarta
13 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Djakarta
41 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Djakarta
22 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—533 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
2,116 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,250 bgs, Van Oppen & Co, Dunkirk
WOLFRAM ORE—303 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Penang
WOOL GREASE—51 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Antwerp
WOOD OIL—235 dms, Buenos Aires
YACCA GUM—200 bgs, Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide
ZINC CHLORIDE—214 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Antwerp
72 dms, Bayside Chemical Corp, Antwerp
20 cks, Mason Chemical Co, Antwerp
20 cks, C P Hall Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON ORE—1,020 bgs, Inter Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,380 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Brisbane

Baltimore

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—75 tons, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—4,000 bgs, Charles Page, Istanbul
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,775 bgs, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—3,013 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
1,063 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
539 bgs, Bingham & Co, Mombasa

Boston

BONES—1,574 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
220 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
GELATIN—1,520 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
GINGER—5 cks, Getz Bros, Hong Kong
GLUE—700 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
STOCK—43 bls, U S Lines, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 6,323 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
TRAGASOL—25 bbls, J P Marston, Manchester
UREA—935 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester

Los Angeles

KARAYA GUM—232 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
VANILLA BEANS—55 cs, Bank of America, Marseilles

New Orleans

KYANITE ORE—100 tons, Charles Taylor & Son, Calcutta

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
600 bls Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
360 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
SIENNA EARTH—250 bgs, Leghorn
SODIUM BICARBONATE—6,150 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
TRAGASOL—120 cks, J P Marston, Manchester

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—1,303 gls, Koppers, Inc, Sete
BONES—3,200 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
1,035 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Buenos Aires
FISH—65 cs, La Goulette
CALCIUM CARBIDE—3,500 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
CASEIN—500 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Schroeder & Co, Sydney
100 cs, H Schroeder & Co, Sydney
CASTOR OIL—328,327 kilos, Bunge Corp, Santos
2,033 dms, Chas Page & Co, Bombay
CAUSTIC SODA — 1 cs, Pennsalt International Banking Co, Santos
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN — 49 dms, Chemical Corp of N Y, Liverpool
CHROME ORE—5,000 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Masinloc
CRESYLIC ACID—98 dms, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—105,337 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—306 bgs, Solomon Bros, Liverpool
450 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
1,875 bdls, Woodward & Dickerson, London
LEAD—3,360,983 lbs, Bankers Trust Corp, Port Pirie
MANGANESE ORE—11,088,000 lbs, Lavino Shipping Co, Takoradi
955,040 kilos, Lavino Shipping Co, Casablanca
MAGNESITE—1,944 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Antwerp
MOLASSES—1,051 gal, Institute of Cuba, Natico
MUSTARD—1,125 crts, Atlantis Sales Co, London
SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—5,872 bgs, Barrett Division Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,700 bgs, Keer Maurer Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM CRUDE—6,341 tons, U S Gypsum Corp, Hantsport
211,655 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena al Ahmadi
108,012 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
477,640 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
117,740 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
15,621 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena al Ahmadi
394,803 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,122 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Covenas
110,617 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
26,311 tons, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
114,278 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacuel
247,303 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
121,515 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Covenas
121,066 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SHOE POLISH—700 cts, Kiwi Polish Co, Melbourne
SODIUM BICARBONATE—6,697 bgs, Chemical Corp of N Y, Liverpool
NITRATE—2,000,000 kilos, Guaranty Trust Corp, Tocopilla

San Francisco

AGAR—5 bls, W J Byrnes & Co, Kobe
ANISE SEED—5 tons, H M Newhall & Co, La Libertad
ASBESTOS FIBER — 2,000 bgs, Pabco Products Inc, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR BEANS—148 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
221 bgs, Maritime Trading Co, Corinto
CHILLIES—100 bgs, M S Cowan Co, Yokohama
COPRA—900 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Manila
232 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Tabaco
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—38 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Cebu
FERTILIZER—49 tons, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
FISH BONES—150 cs, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust, Genoa
FISHLIVER OIL—[illegible] dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
GYPSUM—9,025 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Corp, San Marco
LIVERMEAL—24 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
MARROW FATS—200 bgs, U S Industrial & Agricultural Corp, Rotterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Kobe
PAPRIKA—253 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Trieste
PEATMOSS—123 tons, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
POLLOCKLIVER OIL—14 dms, Alaska Fish Oil Extractors Inc, Yokohama
SESAMESEED—5 tons, H W Newhall & Co, Corinto
10 tons, Lestreto-Phillips Commercial Co, Corinto
11 tons, B C Ireland Inc, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Kobe
SODIUM SULPHITE—1 cs, D Hecht & Co, Hong Kong
SULPHAZOLE—3 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Hong Kong
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Nicolas H Weitzner, Antwerp

CSMA to Assist Procurement Agencies

—Continued from page 5

secticides, which have a tendency to produce a fairly high degree of resistance in one, two, or at the most three years, are in common or general use."

Dr. Decker reported that a number of investigators are now searching for synergists or other supplemental chemicals that may add in effectively overcoming resistance but that to date no really promising progress has been noted.

A symposium on allethrin and an up-to-sessions of the insecticide division. Washington were other features of the date report on the tolerance hearings in

Carnauba Wax Characteristics

At a meeting of the waxes and floor finishes division, R. E. Sievert of the Frank B. Ross Company, Jersey City, N. J., traced the changes in the grades and grading of carnauba wax since the turn of the century and pointed out that in recent years consumers have become more technical in their requirements. Where formerly any delivery of carnauba wax was acceptable, he said, some consumers now look for one particular characteristic, while others require a combination of characteristics.

"We must not forget," Mr. Sievert said, "that carnauba wax is a natural product. The elements of nature and location play a very important role in the formation of the wax on the leaf. The chemical composition of the water and soil may differ according to locality, or may have changed through the years. These may cause an entirely different catalytic reaction in the formation of the wax. Therefore, the chemical structure of the wax varies and upsets the equilibrium of a good no-rub polish.

"In addition to the differences in chemical structure caused by nature, there is always the possibility of mistreatment of the wax by the natives in Brazil. Unfortunately, we importers are obliged to accept from the Brazilians the carnauba wax that is available under the present methods of commerce, although we know that each shipment will not meet the approval of every consumer. Fortunately for us, consumers' requirements and formulations differ, so, therefore, a shipment that may not satisfy one consumer, may satisfy another."

Vegetable Waxes Additives

A number of possible methods for detecting additives in vegetable waxes were examined in a paper prepared by C. J. Marsel of New York University's department of chemical engineering and C. S. Treacy, Mamaroneck Chemical Company, Mamaroneck, N. Y. They felt that, from the standpoint of simplicity and general usefulness, the technic of solvent leaching, followed by specific tests on the extracted residue, holds most promise. The extracted residue may then be examined qualitatively and quantitatively by:—Weight or residue compared to normal weights of extract; acid number; saponification number, and special tests, as concentrated sulphuric acid extraction to indicate paraffins.

Other papers dealt with gloss measurement, testing of waxed floors for slip characteristics, maintenance of vinyl floors, use of silicones in chemical specialties, terrazzo sealers, and gymnasium floor maintenance.

Dr. V. J. Keenan of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, reported to the soap, detergents and chemical products division that an all-synthetic detergent milled toilet bar has been developed from a formula based on "Ultrawet" alkylaryl sulfonate. The finished product contains about 50 percent detergent, together with soya lecithin as a detackifier, corn starch for hardening properties and talc to provide slush resistance.

"The compounded bar stock," he said, "can be processed in conventional soap prodders and presses to yield a hard, smooth, well-formed bar, which foams and deterges effectively in the hardest waters encountered in domestic use, without leaving unsightly deposits on the bathroom fixtures.

"On the skin, the composition is free-rinsing and it leaves no residual tack. The bar dries out with satisfactory rapidity and compares with soap bars in durability and number of washings. It enjoys the further advantage of being non-alkaline, thus furnishing an alternate to soap for users with sensitive skins."

Dry Cleaning Detergents

Dr. George E. Barker of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., reported that non-ionic surface active agents are excellent products for manufacturing dry cleaning detergents. These detergents, he said, show excellent cleaning ability, high whiteness retention, no odor development, good emulsifying properties of the desired type and economy in use.

He added that they are very useful in the wet cleaning department; they show excellent detergency on many types of fabrics, are non-injurious to dyestuffs and are useful in acid or salt solutions. He added that surface active agents of the non-ionic type are important and effective ingredients of many specialty products, most important of which to the dry cleaner are the spotting fluids.

Germicide Testing

A rapid test for the determination of the bactericidal concentration of fast acting germicides was presented by Dr. Leon Buchbinder, assistant director of the bureau of laboratories of New York City's Department of Health, to the disinfectant and sanitizers division. The test consists of examination by microscope of a mixture of a pure culture of actively motile coliform organisms and the germicide to be tested. Observation of cessation of motility thirty seconds after mixture, he said, usually is an indication of the presence of a concentration which will kill the great majority or organisms in the same time interval.

Quaternaries Market Analysis

Irving Gaines of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J., pointed out that in order to take full advantage of the unusual properties exhibited by quaternary ammonium compounds, it is necessary to plan a detailed market analysis of the industry in which a supplier hopes to sell his product. This market analysis, he felt, will reveal the factors which will determine the potential for the use of the product in the particular industry.

"Quaternaries," he said, "because of their ease of application and their versatile effective performance, will fit most of the applications that are interesting from point of view of volume of sales. The restrictions to their application are very few, providing they meet the performance requirements of that application. A point to remember when discussing the performance of quaternaries in specific applications is that they can be formulated in such a manner as to adopt them to the varying conditions found in the field."

Aerosols for Military Use

Dr. R. E. Treichler, of the military planning section of the Office of Quartermaster General, reported that the direction of development in the field of aerosols for military use will be confined to overcoming deficiencies existent in the current models and towards obtaining an item of optimum effectiveness and durability. It is anticipated, he said, that the present design and formulation will be maintained, with changes being made only when production knowledge, field use and results of research indicate changes; no radical changes are anticipated.

"As to military requirements for insecticide aerosol dispensers," Dr. Treichler declared, "it is my belief that there will be continued adherence to the low pressure type. The volume required will depend entirely upon the world situation. Current requirements are reflected in existing procurements.

"It is believed that the twelve-ounce aerosol dispenser will effect economies in use since the manually closed valve used on the old type dispenser contributed to wastage, whereas the self-closing valve, requiring constant pressure for discharge, will reduce over-use. As to the future, it is anticipated that there will be a steady rate of utilization dependent on the number of troops held in areas in which mosquito and fly-borne diseases are a problem."

Heavy Chemicals Industry

Garland C. Johnson, of the New York firm of that name, pointed out that there is a change taking place that makes producers of heavy chemicals a prime market for everything from valves to packaging materials and vibration screens to production control boards. This "revolution," he said, lies in producing secondary and end-use products for industry, rather than in selling only the basic chemicals.

"How far manufacturers of heavy chemicals plan to take the merchandising ball on such a program will, I think, depend on what you people do to develop new ideas, uses and products from these heavy chemicals as they come out of the laboratories," Mr. Johnson declared.

"There is and will be a lot of work to be done to develop these new products for the market . . . they would rather have you do it for them. Whatever you do, do not try to play all the instruments in the orchestra after a few easy lessons. Go out and get yourselves some expert help and get some fun and profit out of your business at the same time."

The thirty-eighth annual meeting will be held at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 2 through 4.

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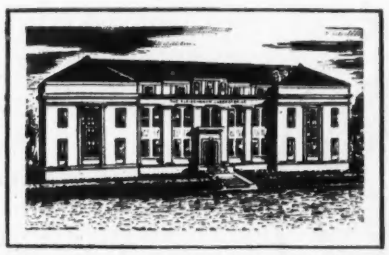

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Unlike the Kentucky Derby, business in botanicals last week ran under handicaps. Recent entries in the condimental botanical price-decline event were scratched liberally; the field of price-drops decreased sharply in size and degree even though the pace of demand was very slow. Fewer and smaller price reductions may be a favorable symptom for the future if they mean that sellers are capable of awaiting the return of demand in a volume that will give prices the support they have lacked. In botanical drugs, the quoted prices of sellers revealed a stability in sharp contrast with the low volume of business in the hand-book of orders. The market index at 229.1 was off 0.2 point.

Sellers of botanical drugs in this market not only resisted attempts of buyers to drive values still lower but they also resisted the attempts of foreign shippers to book new replacement orders at higher prices. For example, take gentian root—many stockfood manufacturers do. Cables from Europe recorded higher prices; sharply higher ones in some instances. A spot rise of about 6c. per pound was declared by some to be in order, and one-quarter did raise prices some. Yet, others resisted the foreign advance and retained their individual price views unchanged irrespective of the fact that no root could be bought abroad at the minimum and near-minimum of spot quotations.

This sort of thing went on in many imported as well as, to a lesser extent, in domestic drugs. So far as foreign botanicals were concerned, the current volume of sales will not support advances abroad. Eventually, a more legitimate kinship between cost and selling price is apt to come; it did recently in clove. For the present, the inventories of many buyers are so large that they can often stay out of the market when it advances at the origin—or on spot.

Balsams

Peru—Little or nothing has been offered from the origin during recent weeks, a fact which in considerable measure, still accounts for the strong maintainence of spot quotations. Local stocks have shrunken materially without replacements reaching the spot.

Tolu—The supply situation continued to be tight and the outlook for that aspect of the market being relieved was not encouraging last week. Locally, prices were strong.

Barks

Elm—The need for a better than fair sized collection of this bark was reported to be substantial this year and to this time no important amount of new crop goods has begun to move into the collection depots. Locally steady, but inactive prices and demand were reported.

Wild Cherry—Naturally, sales were at their nadir because of seasonal considerations. Also, naturally, new crop collections are underway but the gatherings to this time have been inconsiderable. A fair sized carryover was held in some quarters. All spot prices were firm.

Beans

Vanilla—Not a great deal of interest existed in spot offerings but notwithstanding the lack of more than jobbing needs on the part of flavoring extract manufacturers, prices continued to be quite steady. From the origins still came reports of very steady prices and also of the belief in higher prices once American consumers change from their currently hand-to-mouth activities to the protection of needs well into the future through the medium of contracts placed with the importers in this market.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 27

New York

Capsicums, 525 bags: live and dead insects.
Cassia, 16 lots, 2,369 bales: insect filth.
Coriander seed, 200 bags: live and dead insects.
Ginger, 236 bags: live and dead insects.
Karaya gum, 30 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 61 bags: moldy.
Mace, 28 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 606 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pimento, 230 bags: filthy.
Poppy seed, 11 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Orris root, Verona, 1c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 3c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, 1c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
229.1	229.3	231.0	184.9	191.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Berries

Cubeb—Little replacement buying has been done for some time past, judging by the very small quantities of berries landed here over the past several months. Demand has been trifling on spot for some time past and it was still within jobbing limitations during the past week.

Flowers

Chamomile—The market still displayed signs of price competition without open quotations having been further reduced last week. Conditions appeared to favor buyers and there were not too many of them in the market last week. Quotations on Hungarian material remained at 62c. to 63c. per pound. London reported Belgian flowers available at 48c. per pound.

Saffron—Spanish flowers continued to be very firm in price on spot, mainly because of what replacements cost and less so by reason of the current volume of consumer request.

Gums

Arabic—Some quarters tried out a fractionally higher price for sorts without much success whenever an order of substantial size was in sight. Where quantities were needed, market conditions were entirely favorable to the position of buyers who found goods readily obtainable at 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Olibanum—Jobbing business made the bulk of current business and it was insufficient to bring any price improvement to spot stocks. Holdings would readily cope with a considerable expansion in consumers' requirements. Some fair sized replacements have been added to spot holdings.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Other local sellers are gradually dropping their spot prices to a level more in line with what others had been offerings spot deliveries since as long ago as last mid-March. Odd though it may seem, the London market stands considerably below that on spot—possibly because of cooperation of members of the British Commonwealth of Nations one with the other.

Lobelia—Most suppliers at the source stand in need of a good sized collection this year; their 1950 sales reduced the carryover substantially in some instances. Comparatively high prices prevail for gatherers even this early in the season.

Passion Flower—Country dealers are willing to pay fairly fancy prices for new crop goods—a fact which, at this time, suggests that consumer prices will not decline substantially unless collection shall be far larger than now seems probable.

Sage—Most varieties held to a steady price position but in the instance of Spanish leaves, the market was slightly higher at 13c. to 13½c. per pound. Little demand prevailed.

Stramonium—Inactivity of buyers and somewhat more favorable replacement purchases made by some spot importers have combined to bring the local quotations down to the basis of 18c. to 20c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Advices from London indicate some fall in prices for ergot as quoted to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Dragon's Blood or Ant's Eggs

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that spot by Portuguese shippers. The most recently received advices made replacement 87s 6d per pound, c.i.f. London, a quote equal to about $12.24 per pound. Previously, replacement had been about $12.60.

Grains of Paradise—Inactivity continued to depress the price ideas of local holders and at the end of last week the market was down to 39c. to 40c. per pound without stirring buyers from their recent lethargy.

Papain—London has reported scarcity of both the East African and Ceylon material and the most recently quoted prices on that spot work out at about $4.62 per pound for the former and $3.84 for the latter. The New York importers cannot buy at the above primary markets to sell into consumption here at anything like those figures. It may be accounted for by the existence of a special trade arrangement between elements of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Spot goods were firmly held under competitive conditions at $5.75 to $8 per pound for the African and $4.25 to $5 for Ceylon goods in powdered form and of a reasonably satisfactory quality. Quality means much to the buyers for consumption and most of them buy on test and pay premiums for high test merchandise.

Roots

Cohosh—The black cohosh seemed in relatively high request by primary market collectors whose remaining stock of the moderate collection in 1950 makes necessary a liberal replacement program. The country prices now in force do not forecast a later drop in local quotations when new crop comes to hand.

Gentian—Cables from most primary markets in Europe disclose moderate to fairly substantial increase in replacement costs on the Continent. The advances abroad have yet to be generally reflected in local quotations but the tendency was upward last week in all quarters while in some, actual rises in prices were undertaken without the benefit of substantial support from buyers. No two local dealers quoted the same price on whole root and the quotations in most instances were 15c., 16c., 20c., 22c. and 24c. per pound according to supplier. In fact, one dealer declared that on the basis of prices received from abroad last week, the spot should be not less than 24c.

Ipecac—Source offerings were few and insignificant in size. The result was a relatively strong spot market notwithstanding the absence of expansive demand for spot deliveries. Quotations on whole ranged $6 to $7 per pound.

Orris—Some keen price competition turned up for proposed business in Verona root and the price at which some was sold under such conditions was entirely out of line with most sellers' minimum price views. Yet it seemed not impossible that the first cost of the root so sold had been so low as to make the sale profitable if the seller did not reckon his present replacement cost. Most sellers considered spot Verona root in whole form worth 14c. per pound on the basis of current replacement advices.

Seeds

Anise—Czech, Mexican and Turkish seeds were cheaper. Others failed to change in price last week. Czech and Turkish materials became 17½c. to 18c.; Mexican, 18c. to 18½c. Many quoted but few got orders.

Caraway—Inactivity of buyers continued to depress prices. The market declined a fraction openly to 20½c. to 21c. per pound but a firm order in hand might be placed for less under competition.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was reduced to 19c. to 20c. per pound, an extremely sharp decline. Czech and Argentine seed were not changed in price. Very little demand prevailed.

Cumin—Lack of export interest kept prices under compression and the market receded still further. Iranian seed went down to 28½c. to 29c. per pound and seed from India dropped to 28c. to 28½c.

Poppy—The decline was extended ½c. on Dutch seed and with reasonable quantities available, little was taken by buyers who were quoted 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Other varieties were soft in the absence of demand but were not openly reduced in price.

Spices

Clove—In the absence of replacement offerings at prices which importers as a whole will entertain, the spot market remained inert and on a virtually nominal basis because of the lack of substantial quantities. Replacement buying will have to be large and some large consumers already have some substantial quantities under engagement.

Ginger—African root yielded slightly in price, being quoted at 38c. to 38½c. per pound. The Jamaican root lacked spot change. Split Nigerian root narrowed in price range to 35c. to 36c.

Pepper—Prices continued to fluctuate rather widely and trading much of last week was proposed at $1.64 and $1.65 on spot and future arrival position. The feeling that pepper stocks will be insufficient to meet world needs continued to be expressed, the more so because production was expected to be less in India. The added element in the market is the not unlikely chance that to normal world buyers will be added takings by the United States government. Such buying naturally placed the market under strain from time to time.

Prices on Friday were as follows: Spot, $1.64 per pound; May shipment, $1.63 to $1.64; June shipment, $1.63 to $1.64; July-August shipment, $1.63 to $1.64.

Digitalis Leaves Potency Increased 75% by Penick

The expanding use of digitalin and digitoxin, mostly imported to this time, tends to give added importance to the domestic cultivation of high potency digitalis leaves. The importance attaches to the fact that USP potency of domestically cultivated digitalis leaves has been raised substantially during the past eight crops.

One domestic project has been conducted by S. B. Penick & Co., New York, at its drug farm in Pennsylvania. Through research, plant breeding, cross breeding, selection of species and allied media, the USP potency of Penick-grown digitalis has increased over 75 percent.

According to the Penick company, the following tabulation gives typical assays of each crop from 1943 through 1950:—

Crop	USP Potency Percent
1950	176
1949	155
1948	126
1947	113
1946	128
1945	109
1944	109
1943	99

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Science Board Appointed To Aid Defense Program

President Truman has appointed a group of eleven top ranking scientists to aid the defense program in matters relating to scientific research and development. The group will be under the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Dr. Oliver E. Buckley for the last ten years has been president of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and now chairman of the board of Bell Laboratories, was named chairman of the new group, which has the official title of Science Advisory Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Other members are:—

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of John Hopkins University and of the National Academy of Science; Dr. William Webster, chairman of the Research and Development Board; Dr. Alan Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation; Dr. Hugh Dryden, of the Inter-departmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development; Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. Lee DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. James R. Killian, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Robert F. Loeb, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director and professor of physics at the Institute of Advanced Study. Princeton, and Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

B. L. Lemke Introduces Crude Grade of Saponin

Introduction of "Fomagen," a crude grade of saponin, for industrial application has been announced by B. L. Lemke & Co., Lodi, N. J. The product, which is said to have excellent foaming and wetting properties, is employed by paper mills, the building trade, makers of fire-fighting equipment, and in rubber processing. "Fomagen" is recommended for use independently and in conjunction with synthetic agents. On request, Lemke will furnish samples for testing purposes without charge.

Squibb Licenses Indian Firm To Manufacture Its Products

Under an agreement between E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, and Sarabhai Chemicals, Baroda, India, the pharmaceutical products of the American concern will be made at Baroda. Technicians from Sarabhai Chemicals will be trained in Squibb laboratories.

Glass Container Shipments: Feb.

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during February was 5,592,874, as compared with January's revised figure of 5,967,455. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,185,451 in February, against 1,407,604 in January; chemicals, 608,047 in February, against 696,736 in January, and toiletries, 557,738 in February, against 579,521 in January.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during February amounted to 2,970,585, compared with January's revised figure of 3,531,262. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 322,553 in February, against 435,825 in January; chemicals, 116,044 in February, against 147,136 in January, and toiletries, 117,225 in February, against 123,818 in January.

Nopco Shifts J. J. Ryan To Pacific Coast Division

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has transferred John J. Ryan to the sales force of the newly-formed Pacific division of the company. George R. Zust, former assistant manager of Nopco's textile specialties division, has taken over Mr. Ryan's previous duties as sales representative in the New York-Pennsylvania area. Mr. Ryan has been with the Nopco organization since 1946, while Mr. Zust has been with the concern for twenty-two years.

Obituaries

Charles G. Van Brunt

Charles G. Van Brunt, who served as a chemist in the General Electric Company's research laboratory at Schenectady, N. Y., for forty-one years before his retirement in 1945, died May 2 in that city. He was eighty-one years old.

Mr. Van Brunt, a pioneer in microchemistry, laid the foundation for the modern understanding of how electrical currents are transferred in sliding contacts. He joined the G-E laboratory in 1905, five years after it was founded.

Dr. I. Wallace Mayerberg, formerly with the medical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died May 2 at his home in that city. His age was sixty-six.

Hugo A. Mueller, one-time divisional director of the Easterday Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., died May 1 in the Bronx, N. Y. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Dr. Takashi Nagai, an expert in radiation and a victim of the atomic bomb which struck Nagasaki, Japan, on August 19, 1945, died May 1 in that city after six years of illness. He was forty-three years of age. Dr. Nagai, who was a specialist in Roentgen ray research at Nagasaki University before World War II, wrote several books during the postwar years analyzing the mental, physical and psychological effects of the atomic bomb on himself and others.

Samuel Pearce, retail marketing assistant of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's New York City division, died May 2 at his home in that city. He was fifty-two.

Frank C. Pellett, naturalist and author, died April 29 at his home in Atlantic, Iowa. He was seventy-one. Mr. Pellett, who served as Iowa's first apiarist from 1912 to 1917, established a laboratory at Atlantic for the study of biological problems. The laboratory developed a new strain of clover and many uses for extracts from native plants in medicines, soaps and flavorings.

Evan F. Richardson, former director of the Massachusetts Department of Animal Husbandry, died April 29 aboard a train in Hartford, Conn. He was eighty-five years old.

Frank P. Roesch, who retired two years ago as a vice-president and a director of the Standard Stoker Company, died April 28 in Chicago. He was eighty-seven years of age. Mr. Roesch had been associated with Standard Stoker since 1935.

Clement F. Ruemler, who had served the Esso Standard Oil Company's refinery in Linden, N. J., for thirty-four years, died May 2 in Elizabeth, N. J.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

In an effort to stimulate interest on the part of consumers, dealers in essential oils and aromatic chemicals made a number of "bargain" offers last week. This made for the rather unusual situation, for these times, in which the price reductions greatly outnumbered the two advances. These reductions were made by individual suppliers, and so, did not fully reflect the spot positions of the various oils. Such firm articles as abies siberica, lavender, hemlock and sandalwood oils could not be replaced at the prices quoted. Among the other price reduction made were those for such quiet items as birchtar and cajeput oils, which have recently been brought to the market. One dealer could also offer Bourbon geranium oil at a newly reduced price, which was below the minimum quotation of the normally less expensive Algerian material. The advances made in Florida orange and Bourbon extra ylang-ylang oils occurred when lower price material was no longer available. The price index experienced a sharp decline of 5.7 points to assume a position at 222.2.

According to observers in the trade, this market has leveled off to some extent both on the spot market and at the various sources. There continued to be only the necessary trading and almost no inventory buying was reported. Prices of most materials have not been sharply advanced at the origins, but neither have they been noticeably relaxed.

On May 4, OPS issued a ceiling price regulation for non-strategic imported materials. According to the new ruling, which becomes effective May 9, importers are to compute ceilings by adding to the landed cost the same dollars and cents markup made on deliveries during the period between July 1, 1949 and June 30, 1950. Wholesalers are to follow the same practice in assaying their resale prices. Retailers are to set their ceilings by a percentage markup, using a representative quarter as a basis, instead of the whole base period.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orange oil, Florida, 35c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, $6.50 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 5c. per lb.
Birchtar oil, crude, 10c. per lb.
rectified, 10c. per lb.
Cajeput oil, redistilled, 10c. per lb.
technical, 5c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-85%, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Hemlock oil, 5c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, 30-32%, 35c. per lb.
40-42%, 35c. per lb.
spike, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 75c. per lb.
Spruce oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 3, [illegible]
222.2	227.9	227.9	132.7	125.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Despite the fact that there were no signs of replacements of this Russian oil, there was a slight reduction in the spot price placing the item at $3.95 to $4.25 per pound.

Anise—This market has shown a marked weakness as prices of $2.10 to $2.60 per pound prevailed. This was merely a local condition caused by a lack of buying interest. It was felt that an increase in demand might push prices up again. According to the trade, it would take over two months to get replacements from Hong Kong.

Birchtar—Recent arrival of new oil has made for a slight reduction of 10c. per pound in the spot quotation of this quiet item. Crude grade oil was priced at $1.50 a pound, while the rectified article could be had at $4.15 a pound.

Bois de Rose—Although the spot market continued to be strong, a large shipment of new material was said to be on its way to the market. Dealers reported that the new oil would be priced at about the same level as that which has prevailed, ranging from $4.80 to $5.50 a pound. It was felt that the replacements would find many interested purchasers, particularly among the producers of its important aromatic derivatives.

Cajeput—New crop oil has been received and has resulted in a price decline. Those few dealers who offered the oil priced the technical grade at $1.95 to $2.35 a pound and the redistilled at $2.45 to $2.90 a pound. Only the uusal small interest was shown in either grade.

Caraway—One dealer was able to offer this oil at a reduction of 5c. per pound, thus making for a price range of $3.95 to $4.50 a pound. There did not appear to be any difficulty in getting the seeds for distillation when desired and consumer interest was steady.

Cedarwood—It has been reported by one observer that the shipping price of this material showed some easing which would make it possible for dealers to make new replacement purchases. Spot supplies continued to be fairly tight and prices held at 60c. to 75c. a pound.

Cinnamon—Leaf oil has become virtually nonexistent on the spot market. As replacement costs soared, it became impossible for local dealers to buy any new material since they were limited by price ceilings. On the basis of present costs the spot price would have to reach as high as $3.25 a pound, almost double the prices held by most handlers.

Citronella—Ceylon oil could be had at prices of $2.40 to $2.90 a pound. It was reportedly lower for shipment at this time, although an additional export tax was expected in the near future. Java-type oil was similarly steady at the recently reduced level of $2.25 to $3.15 a pound. The more desirable Guatemalan oil was held higher than was the Formosan item. The high returns to growers of this oil has aroused the interest of planters in Honduras. According to a report from that country there have been only two planters, thus far, but there are plans for expansion of the acreage during 1951.

Dillweed—This continued to be one of the dull spots in the market. There was a heavy carryover and very small demand has been seen as yet. As it gets warmer and the pickling season begins, suppliers expect a revival of interest. Prices have remained at the lowest level in several years, ranging from $4.25 to $5 a pound.

Eucalyptus — A reduction of 5c. per pound was made by one dealer in the spot quotation of 80-85 percent grade oil, making for a market of $1.45 to $1.85 a pound. The 70-75 percent grade held at $1.25 to $1.55 a pound. The oil was not too plentiful, but the seasonal decline in buying interest has eased the situation.

Fennel—This market continued without feature. Of small application, the limited quantities were sufficient to meet any requirements and prices held steady at $2.25 to $3.25 a pound.

Geranium—Prices have been exhibiting a good deal of fluctuation in recent weeks. After a sudden downward move, they rallied and firmed up again. The market was somewhat undecided as the next crop was awaited. One dealer could offer the Bourbon oil at $1 per pound below the previous minimum, leaving the range of prices at $25 to $33 a pound. This has made for the unusual situation in which Bourbon oil could be had at a lower price than the Algerian material, which remained at $26 to $32.50 a pound.

Hemlock—Although this oil continued to be scarce and high priced at the source, one dealer could quote it at the slightly lower level of $2.45 per pound. Elsewhere it ranged as high as $2.75 a pound. Only a few suppliers could handle the material, which has moved beyond the limited resale prices of others.

Lavender — Although all reports from the origin have indicated further strengthening of this market, one dealer could offer spot stocks at a slightly lower level last week. This placed the 30-32 percent grade at $4.50 to $6.50 a pound and the 40-42 percent grade at $8.15 to $9.75 a pound. At this time, prices at the French source were quite a bit higher than those which prevailed on the spot market. The new crop was expected by July and it was the opinion of the trade that buying would be discouraged by the high costs. Also, heavy buying last year gave dealers large inventories so that they might resist the advanced prices. Spike oil was also reduced in some directions and could be had at $3.15 to $3.50 a pound.

Lemon—Italian oil continued to be extremely high in price and short in supply. Most quotations on spot were held between $4.50 and $5.40 a pound. There were minute quantities of high quality oil at still higher prices. There has been no improvement in the Californian oil situation. The oil was held mainly at $4.50 a pound.

Lemongrass—The spot market continued to be difficult for this scarce item and prices held at $4 to $5.35 a pound. While shipping prices have been reduced a bit they were still too high for most local

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

dealers who were limited by lower price ceilings. It has been reported that very small quantities of this material was being produced in Honduras, but there has been no indication that it was being exported.

Ocotea Cymbarum—It has been found by the trade that this article has grown rather tight at the origin. High shipping prices make it impossible to sell the oil below 85c. to $1 a pound. This is out of the reach of a number of dealers, who have been forced to drop the item for the present. Consumer interest continued to be quite active.

Orange — As fewer and fewer firms could offer the scarce Floridian oil, its price rose again. Quotations last week were made at $2.35 to $2.50 a pound. Most recent offers from the origin were priced considerably higher for shipment. There continued to be offers of Californian oil at $2.05 to $2.50 a pound. According to the trade, new crop oil may be expected to be quite a bit more expensive, although it has not yet been actually offered.

Patchouli—There has been a noticeable weakening in shipping prices of this oil, according to dealers. The spot market remained favorable with good stocks being offered at $22 to $26 a pound.

Peppermint—There has been some new firmness in the country prices for remaining stocks, although the spot market was unchanged. The new crop, which was not yet ready for market, was quoted below the carryover. The quotations on this material were by no means final and might change with any change in the growing conditions. Thus far, the crop appeared to be favorable, according to observers. A report from Japan estimated that country's exports of the Mentha arvensis type oil will total 100,000 pounds this year. Of that amount, the United Kingdom and its colonies were expected to take half. Japan has been rebuilding this industry, which prior to World War II was quite a factor in the world's supply of peppermint oil.

Pimento—Little, if any, of the leaf or berry oil was to be found on the spot market. Source prices have become so high as to discourage any further purchases by local dealers.

Rose—French rose de mai crop contracts have been agreed upon at a level considerably higher than last year. One of the main reasons for the advanced price was the recently increased wages of the French factory workers. The French trade unions use a system whereby the wages are determined before work begins. If the crop yield in large, the expenses are easily absorbed. If, on the other hand, the crop is small, it is necessary to advance prices in order to cover production costs. It has been reported that the new oil is already heavily contracted for because of the small carryover from last

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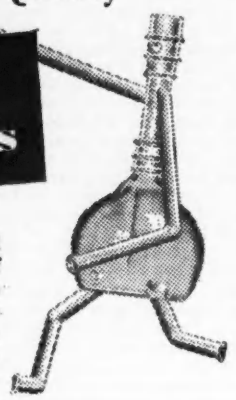

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year and the short crop expected this year. Delivered prices were expected to be between $316 and $360 a pound. The highly-prized Bulgarian oil was said to be priced very high at present and the market showed much stability. Spot quotations stood at $41 to $45 per ounce.

Sandalwood—Despite the fact that logs have advanced in price by about 30 percent, it was possible to buy the oil on the spot market as low as $12.25 a pound. Highest quality oil remained at $15 a pound.

Spruce—One dealer was in a position to quote this material at 5c. per pound below the previous minimum, placing the spot market at $2.45 to $2.75 a pound. There continued to be a good deal of strength shown at the origin, however.

Wormseed—This scarce oil was in a very bad position as no real offers could be obtained from the country. It appeared that farmers were holding their remaining stocks for higher returns, according to observers. With dealers being limited by price ceilings, it was most unlikely that shippers might realize the returns they hoped for.

Ylang-Ylang—Lower priced stocks having become depleted, quotations for the limited quantities of Bourbon extra grade were sharply higher at $25 to $35 a pound. Few of the usual handlers could make replacements at the high shipping prices being quoted at Reunion.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—While still far from abundant, producers claimed that this item has eased a bit. Basic materials were somewhat more free and there appeared to be some tapering off of buying activities.

Benzophenone—The tightness of chlorinated materials has made production of this article quite difficult. Consumer interest continued to be large and more could be sold than was available. Prices held firmly at $1.45 to $1.60 per pound.

Citral—Producers were caught between the high cost of lemongrass oil and the limitations of their price ceilings. This has caused a number of the usual manufacturers to drop the item for the present. Where the aromatic was offered it was quoted between $8.85 and $9.30 a pound.

Eugenol—As in the case of most derivatives of imported essentials oils, this clove oil product has been seriously affected by the high cost of the oil and the limits imposed by the price ceilings. Many of the usual producers have curtailed production which became unprofitable to them.

Heliotropine—This article continued to be available, although suppliers reported it to be a bit tight. It was priced at the steady level of $3.30 to $3.65 per pound.

Nerolin—Production has been slowed up by the shortage of betanaphthalene, which is necessary for its manufacture. There were, nevertheless, some quantities to be had at prices of $2.25 to $2.65 per pound.

Phenylethyl Acetate—According to producers, this item continued to be rather tight, but it could be had in a limited way. Prices for the widely used chemical stood at $1.50 to $1.90 per pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—The supply situation of this important chemical continued to be extremely difficult. Basic materials were hard to get and manufacturers stated that they could not fully meet the regular demand from usual consumers. The prices ranged from $1.65 to $2.15 per pound, according to quantity.

Yara Yara—Like the closely related nerolin, production of this item has been hindered by a shortage of betanaphthalene. There continued to be limited amounts available to consumers at $2.25 to $2.65 per pound.

AEC Awarded Fourteen Research Contracts in Mar.

Fourteen new unclassified research contracts, including six in biology and medicine and eight in physical research, were awarded during March by the Atomic Energy Commission. During the month, the commission also renewed ten existing contracts in biology and medicine and nine in physical research.

The new awards bring to a total of 385 the number of unclassified research projects, including 228 in biology and medicine and 157 in physical research, being supported by the commission in colleges, universities, hospitals and industrial and other private research laboratories. In addition, AEC supports seventy-three unclassified projects jointly with the Office of Naval Research.

Mulligan Joins Felton

Arthur A. Mulligan has joined the sales force of Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. In his new post he will do field service work in the metropolitan New York area on Felton's line of basic flavoring and perfumery materials, essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Previously, Mr. Mulligan was connected with several well-known firms in allied fields for a number of years. He was one of the founders and first president of the Cosmetic Industry & Buyers Association.

D&O Ad Mgr. Back in Navy.

Arthur L. Dowling, advertising and sales promotion manager and assistant secretary of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has been recalled to active duty as a lieutenant commander by the U. S. Navy. Mr. Dowling's duties as advertising manager have been taken over by Mrs. Ruth Farnworth, formerly associated with Peck Advertising Agency, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The various items in this market held pretty much to their previous position during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any appreciable changes in the immediate future. The tightness that had been evident in toluol and xylol for some time was still evident and gave no signs of relaxing, while the demand continued as strong as ever. Higher boilers were as hard to come by as ever and the demand for them continued unabated. Intermediate aromatic solvents were in strong demand and the supply held to about the previous levels.

Aliphatics continued in about the same demand position. The market was good although not at the highest levels. The supply was high enough to take care of the needs of the market without any trouble. LPG's were in an easier position now that the temperature was higher and this easing also took some of the pressure off the demand for tankcar transportation. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were in a good demand although there were some spotty easings here and there. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were in a good position and the drums situation improved since the industry had made an effort to have its customers return the empty drums.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

There was no appreciable change in the market for toluol and xylol last week and there were no indications that in the immediate future there would be any. The demand for both items was still up to the strong levels of the recent past and the supply continued just as tight as it had been. Higher boilers were also in a pretty much unchanged position. The demand for them held high and the supply was still as limited as it had been for some time back. Intermediate aromatic solvents were also in a strong demand, as they had been for some time, and the supply was just about as tight as it had been for months.

Cleaners' Naphtha—There was no particular change in the market for this item last week and there were no signs that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand continued to go along at the levels of the past, which were considered good although not the very highest levels. The supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the requirements of the market without any particular difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—The picture as far as supply and demand were concerned was pretty much without change during the period under review. The demand was at good levels, although it was reported that it was not quite so strong as it might be. The supply was adequate for present requirements of the market, although it was said that if there should be any strong increase in the demand there might be something of a pinch.

Mineral Spirits—The conditions that had prevailed in this market for some time back were still holding last week and the indications were that they would continue to do so for some time to come. The supply was high enough to take care of the current requirements of the market without any trouble. The demand was good but it could possibly be stronger without too much of a pinch being felt by the producers.

Rubber Solvent—The demand continued at good levels last week and there were no signs that it would be anything else for the immediate future at least. The supply was high enough for the current requirements of the market although it was thought that if there should be any sharp rise in the demand there might be some pinch in the supply picture.

Stoddard Solvent—There was no great change one way or another as far as the market conditions for this item were concerned last week. The supply was high enough to take care of the ordinary requirements of consumers without any particular pinch, while the demand continued at the good levels that had been observed for some time in the recent past.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The demand for this item last week continued pretty much as it had for some time past. It was at good levels although perhaps not at the highest. The supply was sufficiently high to take care of the ordinary requirements of the market without any particular difficulty.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market for this material had settled down pretty much to the regular seasonal levels by last week. The warmer temperatures had, of course, caused an easing up on the demand and this came as a relief to the producers, who, all through the cold winter months, had been hard pressed to keep up with the requirements of their customers. The easing in the demand also brought along a lesser demand for tankcars and that, too, was a relief for last winter the demand for transportation was running pretty high.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market was without any material change last week. There were some reports of easing here and there but they were spotty. The demand was pretty good all around, and the easing in domestic was said to be made up in foreign.

Paraffin—The item last week was still in a pretty good demand all around, although there were reports here and there that it was easing a bit. This was not by any appreciable amount, however, and there were still producers who stated that they could not take care of all the orders they had on hand. Obtaining sufficient drums was still a problem, but the efforts of the industry to have the old ones returned was helping a great deal.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production of crude petroleum increased 27,000 barrels daily in February, according to the Bureau of Mines. The principal gains in barrels daily were in Texas, with 37,000 and Kansas with 7,000, while production declined 13,000 barrels daily in Illinois and 7,000 barrels daily in Louisiana. The indicated demand for domestic crude petroleum increased 158,000 barrels daily to 6,188,000 barrels and stocks of domestic crude petroleum declined at the rate of 258,000 barrels daily. Total crude stocks, domestic and foreign, were 235,247,000 barrels on February 28, compared with 243,107,000 barrels on January 31, and 243,750,000 barrels on February 28, 1950.

Crude oil is expected to be removed from the GCPR tomorrow through the fourth petroleum order of the OPS.

Petrolatum — Supply and demand held pretty much to their former levels during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable changes in this situation in the immediate future. The demand held at good levels and there was reported to be sufficient of the material available to accommodate it.

White Mineral Oils—The conditions that had prevailed in this market were still pretty much in effect last week, with the demand good and the supply equal to it. The return of empty drums by customers was helping greatly to overcome the shortage of containers.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 21 totaled 239,190,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 237,106,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,084,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 606,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,478,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Only fair supplies again reported the past week for solvents and diluents. Prices remain firm with demand at a good level. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, listed from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The L.P.G market remains unchanged with butane supplies continuing tight and propane considerably looser throughout the industry. Butane posted at 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; propane listed at 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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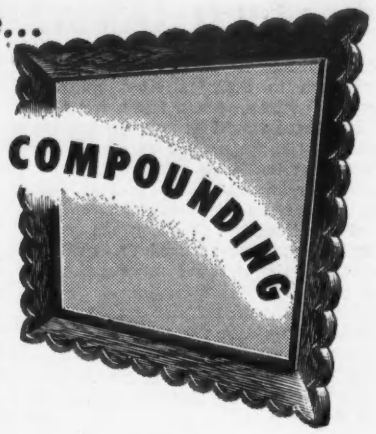

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Protective Coatings Materials

The heavy demand that had characterized this market for some time past was still evident last week and appeared likely to go on being a feature for some time to come. Supplies of most items were as hard to come by as they had been for some time.

The market for synthetic resins was unchanged in any material way, although there were some reports of easings in the demand. These were spotty and reportedly did not have any great effect on the overall picture of demand. They were in the consumer lines primarily and were observed in the New England and mid-West sections. The situation in raw materials did not improve and prices for these materials were as high as ever. Only 40 percent of DO orders affecting ethylcellulose have to be accepted in a month, according to amended order M-32, which became effective the first of the month.

The conditions that had prevailed in the market for natural resins for some time were still unchanged. A ceiling price regulation covering imports of these materials was announced last week. The demand held at pretty good levels, but was not strong. Supply was about up to the market but tightness was a possibility in the coming months since not a great amount of the various items had been imported in recent months.

The demand for shellac was running at pretty good levels but was not strong. The Indian crop was a good one and this was having an effect on the market picture as a whole. The casein floor price was advanced by the Argentine government to 35½c. The demand for Argentine and domestic material was not high. There was not a great amount left in the Argentine, since this is the off season there, and the production in that country this year was not expected to be quite so high as it was last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	170.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Green, Chrome—The output of the C.P. during the month of February this year was reported to be 601 short tons, which was somewhat under the output of the previous month, for during that time the production amounted to 646 short tons. The February production of this year was well above that for last year, however, for during the month in 1950 it amounted to 482 short tons.

Orange, Chrome Molybdate—The Bureau of Census reports that during the month of February the production of this material was 381 short tons. This was slightly above the output of the previous month, for during that period the production was recorded at 322 short tons. However, it was well above the production for February a year ago. The figure for that month, the bureau reported, stood at 235.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—A production of 2,719 short tons was reported for the month of February by the Bureau of Census. This was larger than the output for the previous month. The January figure was reported to be 2,649 short tons. The production in February of last year was reported to be considerably lower than for this year, for during the period a year ago it was 1,632 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc—The production of the CP during February of this year amounted to 609 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census. This was somewhat under the production for the previous month, for during that time the output was recorded at 784 short tons However, it was far above the output for February a year ago. In that time the production was reported to be 212 short tons.

Synthetic Resins

Although there have been occasional reports of easing in the demand for the various synthetics, the overall demand last week still appeared to be pretty much unaffected. What easing there was was spotty and not of sufficient amount to have much effect on the demand. It was reported that most of the easing was in the consumer lines and was apparent in the mid-West and New England. There was little if any improvement to be observed in the situation as it affected raw materials. They were still high in price and it was just as difficult to obtain many of them as it had been some time back. Styrenes gave no signs of easing from the tight position that had characterized them for some time past. Terpenes were reported to be getting even tighter. The quantity of DO's affecting them was on the upward trend and the production still could be no greater than it had been. There was no change apparent in the market for cumar-indenes. The demand, it was said by one producer, was just as great as it had been for some time.

Ethylcellulose—According to amended order M-32, only 40 percent of DO orders have to be accepted per month. This was effective May 1 and was aimed at preventing dislocations. The order also carried a lead time of fifteen days. The item held to the tight supply position of the past week and the demand for it was going along at strong levels. It was priced at 73c. in 5,000 pound lots and 75c. to 83c. in smaller amounts.

Methylcellulose — Prices were at the previous levels. Supplywise, the item was in pretty good shape and able to keep up with the demands of the market.

Polystyrene—The market for this material continued pretty much unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any considerable changes in the immediate future. The prices were holding at the old levels and the supply continued just as tight as it had been while the demand held to high levels.

Natural Resins

A ceiling price regulation for imports, except strategic material, was announced last week. It provides that importers compute their ceilings by adding to the commodity's landed cost the same dollars and cents markup obtained on deliveries between July 1 and June 30, 1950. Wholesalers set their ceilings by using their acquisition costs and adding dollars and cents markups computed on the same basis as importers. The demand was at a fairly good point, although it was not what could be called strong. The uncertainties of the political situation abroad, the labor market there and occasional shipping difficulties were all factors that had their effect on the market. The supply at present was reported to be about up to the requirements of the market, but since not a great amount had been brought in since the price freeze it was thought that if the demand should increase sharply there might be a pinch for supply in certain lines. Aside from a sharp increase, one source reported that even with sales going along at the present rate there might be a pinch in June or July because of the small amounts that have come into the country recently.

Shellac—Prices held at their previously established levels last week after a period of fluctuation. On the whole, the market here continued on the quiet side and the foreign market was reported to be easier. The demand was going along at good levels, although it was not what could be called exceptionally strong The market was affected by the fact that the current crop in India was in and was reported to be a good one and was also affected by the easier demand that had been apparent here recently. There was not a great deal of material being brought into the country at the present time. The prices were frozen here, and since they were high at the source the importers were not eager to take on any more than they thought necessary at the present time. Since there had not been any heavy imports in recent months it was thought that if the demand should increase sharply there might be something of a pinch for material, particularly among the better grades.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The Argentine material held on price last week and the market here was very strong, largely as a result of rumors that the Argentine government was again considering advancing the floor price, this time from 34½c. to 35½c. The demand here was light but it was said that the Argentine was willing to put up the floor price in spite of that because there was not a great amount on hand in the Argen-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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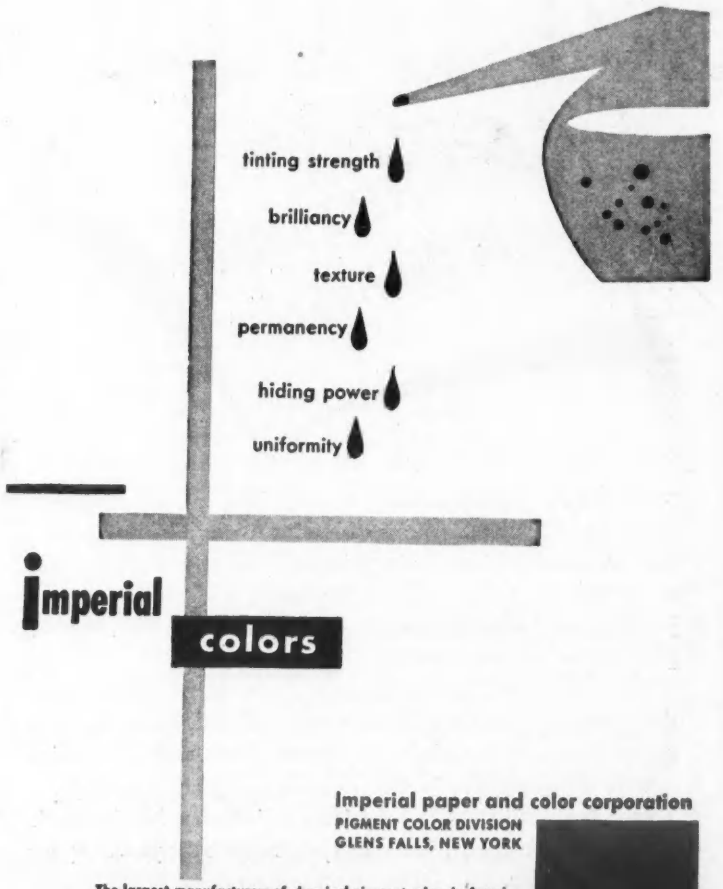
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tine and this was the off-season there. French material was reported to be available in large quantities and at attractive prices. One source stated that if the Argentine material can be sold at the higher prices there might be an increase in the French. Other European countries are also reported to have fairly good quantities on hand but it was a question whether they could follow the price asked by the French producers. Exports of casein from Argentina in 1950 amounted to 28,506 metric tons, an increase of 17 percent over 1949. The principal destinations were the United States, which took more than 60 percent, and the United Kingdom, which took about 14 percent.

The market for domestic casein was pretty much unchanged from its position of the previous week. The demand held at fairly good levels, although it was not what could be called high. Regular consumers were reported to be buying at their steady rate. The heavy producing season of the year was here and this was adding to the supply. Estimates of a production somewhat less than that of last year were heard, however. For one thing the season got to a late start because of the cold weather, farm help was hard to get and the high prices offered for meat were causing some farmers to sell off part of their herds. Some, however, thought that the production this year would not come to much less than last year's.

Naval Stores

Favorable weather conditions increased the gum yield in Portugal in 1950, according to the Department of Commerce. The previous year was a poor one because of the drought. Production in the first eleven months of 1950 was 12,002 metric tons of turpentine, compared with 9,448 in 1949, and 47,910 tons of rosin, compared with 38,155 tons in 1949. Owing to good demand and high prices, the naval stores trade was one of the most lucrative in 1950 and was expected to continue so in 1951. Orders have been accepted for delivery as far in advance as August. The leading purchaser has been the United Kingdom, followed by Germany and Switzerland.

Canada's imports of rosin in the first ten months of 1950 amounted to 243,610 hundredweight and was almost entirely from the United States. Imports of crude turpentine during that ten month period totaled 122,248, a substantial decline from the 165,600 pounds imported in the corresponding period of 1949. Spirits of turpentine imported in the first ten months of that year amounted to 1,619,806 imperial gallons, compared with 1,413,720 in the first ten months of the previous year. In the 1950 period, 20,375 gallons came from Mexico.

Production of naval stores in Mexico in 1950 amounted to 36,000 to 37,000 metric tons of crude resin from which approximately 5,400 tons of turpentine and 23,800 of rosin were obtained, accord-

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ing to the report from the National Association of Naval Stores. Output was about 6,000 tons larger than in 1949, principally because of the opening of new forest areas to take advantage of the favorable world market.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended April 26 averaged $34.30 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compared with an average of $34.32 for the previous week.

The eighteen reporting plants received 15,107 barrels of gum, an average of 839 barrels per plant, compared with 661 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 11.21 gallons of turpentine and 297.9 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 40 percent WW, 23 percent WG, 16 percent N, 8 percent M and 13 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended May 4 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.60	$10.35
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.60	10.35
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.60	10.35
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	10.35
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	10.35
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	10.35
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.60	10.35
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.70	10.45
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.70	10.45
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.90	10.65
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.15	10.90
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	11.20
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.45	11.20
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	...	...	...		
Receipts	381	247	154	...	124		
Shipments	...	2,638	4	...	...		
Stocks	12,265	10,085	10,235	10,235	10,359		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Thurs., tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls	296	99	170	...	11
Shipments, bbls	58	122	118	...	9
Stocks, bbls	1,444	1,051	1,103	1,103	1,105

NPVLA Staff Changes Announced by Battley

Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has announced changes in the Washington staff of the organization. M. Q. Macdonald, general counsel, has retired but retains his title and will serve as a consultant. Robert K. Shannon has been elected secretary, taking the place of Kenneth P. Laird who has been called back to active duty in the Air Force.

Lowell A. Elliott has been named secretary of the industrial finishes steering committee, succeeding Lyndon R. Day who has been called back to the Navy. Dr. Frank Monaghan has been made director of community programs for the Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up Bureau. William B. Gittens will serve as liaison man between government agencies and NPVLA. William Long has taken over the duties of Harvey B. Storch as director of the statistical division.

Western New York Paint Technicians Meet Tonight

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual election of officers at a meeting tonight in the 40 & 8 Club, Buffalo. Guest speaker will be Charles H. Love, of the C. K. Williams Company, who will discuss "Iron Oxides and Chromium Oxides and Their Use in Military Specifications."

Buffalo Paint Club to Meet

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its annual election of officers at a meeting, May 8, in Sheraton hotel, Buffalo. This will be the final meeting of the current season.

Trade-Briefs

Sunray Oil Corporation has completed a $750,000 refinery construction job at Santa Maria, Calif.

Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has developed "Devolac," a new artists' medium—artists' pigments dispersed in lacquer.

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They studied seven formulas based on government specifications—an interior varnish, a spar varnish, a white house paint, a primer-sealer, a white architectural enamel, a yellow gloss enamel and a floor paint. Then, in a series of graphs, they plotted the influence of the variables of temperature, light, soaking period, humidity, air circulation and film thickness. And in a booklet called "Spotlighting the Variables of Drying", they set forth their interpretation of the results obtained.
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N.Y. Paint Technicians Elect Hillman President

Herbert E. Hillman of the Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, Long Island City, was elected president of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club for 1951-52, at the May 3 meeting, held at 2 Park avenue, New York. In addition to the election of officers, this meeting featured a talk by A. J. Liebman of the Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., on metal surface preparation for paint application; the annual report of the Mattiello Memorial Committee, and presentation of the PaVaC awards.

Mr. Liebman's talk involved a discussion of metal surface preparation processes, and he asserted that these processes do much more than clean off the rust and scale from the metal. They improve the metal strate to which the paint is directly applied, resulting in enhanced adhesive and performance characteristics.

Brooklyn Poly Gets Books

Doctor R. E. Kirk of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, during the annual Mattiello Memorial ceremony, received from the committee chairman, Henry Payne of the American Cyanamid Company, additional contributions to the paint library maintained at the institute in memory of Joseph J. Mattiello.

The PaVaC awards, which were recently established by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, to be presented to those who have rendered distinguished service to the paint industry and to the New York club, were presented, posthumously, to Kenneth J. Howe, Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, and Dr. Robert J. Moore.

Other officers elected at the meeting for the coming year were:—Vice-president, E. Dale Albert of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.; secretary, W. E. Santoro of Standard Varnish Works, Staten Island, N. Y., and treasurer, John S. Congleton of Maas & Waldstein Company, Newark, N. J.

Executive Committee Members

Members of the club elected to the executive committee were Irving Flaumenhaft of the Lacquer & Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick M. Damitz of the National Varnished Products Corporation, Woodbridge, N. J., and Ernest S. Paterno of the Technical Color & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. Elected to represent the club at the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Club meetings during the year was William J. Greco of Socony Paint Products Company, Metuchen, N. J.

Price Leaves Colony Import

Henry E. Price, active in the import field for the past twenty years and president of Colony Import & Export Corporation, New York, from 1938 to 1949, has announced his resignation as an officer of that concern. During World War II he was a member of the shellac and water soluble gums industry advisory committees of the War Production Board. Mr. Price served as president of the Water Soluble Gum Association of New York in 1948-1949. He will vacation at his home in Valley Stream, N. Y., before announcing his future plans.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Demand was light in the main for oils and fats last week, and an easy tone prevailed in the market. Cottonseed oil held at the ceiling. However, crude soybean dropped one-quarter to seven-eighth cent per pound below ceiling levels for old crop oil. Peanut oil fell off sharply, sinking 2 cents per pound by week's end. Corn oil was fractionally lower again. However, coconut oil dropped ½ cent per pound as copra declined $2.50 per ton. Price index slipped 1.9 points.

Linseed oil was unchanged officially, though it was noted that business could be and was done at one-half cent below open quotations. Buying, which was light, was said to be of a fill-in nature. Flaxseed was 5 cents per bushel lower.

Better grades of tallow were reported scarce. Fancy and special were said to be sold up for at least thirty days. Quiet demand was noted for all grades of refined fish oils. There was little interest in crude menhaden, the market awaiting establishment of ceilings by the Office of Price Stabilization.

Price ceilings of raw and acidulated soapstocks derived from cottonseed, corn, soybean, peanut oils and mixtures thereof were announced by OPS May 3. Raw soapstock of 50 percent acid was set at 6⅛ cents per pound, tankcars or wagons, New York, and 6 cents, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Acidulated 95 percent soapstock ceilings were fixed at 12⅝ cents per pound, tankcars or wagons, New York, and 12½ cents, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Trading in fatty acids was light and spotty, buyers operating cautiously pending establishment of price ceilings. In taking its soapstock action, OPS stated that it plans to set up ceiling prices on vegetable fatty acids at an early date consistent with the vegetable soapstock ceilings.

Carnauba wax was firmer on spot locally, due to the increased cost of shipments from Brazil and a decline in offerings. Shipments were quoted 5 cents per pound higher, and spot stocks commanded at least 2 cents to 3 cents per pound more. There was not much spot candelilla available, and prices were unchanged and firmly held. Trading in beeswax was quiet. Market was firm, reflecting the strength of crude replacements.

The long-awaited import price regulation was issued by OPS May 4. The action, contained in CPR 31, covers all imports except certain strategic materials and takes effect May 9. Under the regulation, importers are required to compute their ceilings by adding the landed cost the same dollar-and-cents markup on deliveries that prevailed during the period between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950. Flax and tallow are included among the list of exempted materials.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 3c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ⅜c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 5c. per bu.
Peanut oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	May 5, 1950
217.2	219.1	221.9	117.3	121.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Long liquidation of nearby deliveries carried bleachable cottonseed oil futures for May off the OPS ceiling for the first time since the maximum was imposed January 26. Selling predominated throughout the week, reflecting the slow demand for cash edible oils and the reduction of 1c. per pound in shortening prices announced April 27 by all makers. Better growing weather in the cotton belt also brought selling, traders anticipating a large crop production this year. The cottonseed consumption estimate, due shortly, was expected to reveal a further decline as compared with previous months. There were a few offerings at the ceiling, 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, but buying interest was lacking.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	52	26.30	25.70	25.40@25.50
July	356	26.60	24.90	24.90S
September	875	23.60	21.91	21.98@21.91S
October	506	20.90	20.00	20.00@19.97S
December	606	20.00	19.25	19.22@19.24S
March	100	19.72	19.10	19.05@19.10S

Total sales, 2,495 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading in crude cottonseed and soybean oils was at a standstill. Ceiling price prevailed on cottonseed oil for nearby shipment. Soybean oil was quoted ½c. per pound under the ceiling, nominal at 20c. per pound. Cottonseed meal was in scarce supply and nominal at $83 per ton Mississippi-Alabama points.

Linseed Oil

Last week's market was quiet for the most part. Raw oil was quoted at 23c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. However, business could be and was done at 5 points below this figure, light sales for fill-in buying taking place at 22½c. per pound, tankcars.

Crushings of flaxseed in Canada during January-February of this year amounted to 40,684,000 pounds, off from the 43,360,000 pounds reported for the corresponding period in 1950, according to the dominion's Bureau of Statistics. Linseed oil production also was lower during the first two months, totaling 13,699,000 pounds, as compared with 15,053,000 pounds. Output of oil cake and meal of 24,151,000 pounds during the period also represented a decline from the 26,376,000 pounds of a year earlier.

Minneapolis.—About twenty-five to thirty tankcars of raw linseed oil were booked early the past week as crushers shaded asking quotations a couple of points. General business, however, consisted of the usual fill-in lots as paint manufacturers held off making new commitments until they see how Spring paint business develops. Crushers' asking prices were steadier than those of a week earlier, with raw oil for spot delivery quoted at 22.2c. per pound, tanks, zone 1, and June-forward at 22c. Actual bookings were made at discounts. Directions on shipments continued to taper off.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	10,860,000	8,100,000
Since Sept. 1	352,900,000	285,260,000

Flaxseed—The cash market was off 5c., falling to $4.55 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—There was a little better action in the flaxseed market here last week as crushers boosted bids on spot and to-arrive offerings as high as $4.75 a bushel. Bookings were heavy at the high point and absent around the $4.60 level. Crushers purchased eight spot cars of seed and fifty-four cars on a to-arrive-within-ninety-days basis. In addition, they booked well over 28,000 bushels of seed to-arrive via truck. Offerings tapered off as crushers again reduced bids to the $4.55 mark late in the week. Upper midwest farmers made excellent progress on flax seeding operations as sunny weather, with temperatures in the seventies, reached the area.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	215,900	83,300	57,800	17,000
Since Sept. 1	24,059,000	13,692,200	4,504,900	2,376,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Light stocks were closely held at unchanged quotations. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Coconut—This market was weaker with lower copra. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 19c. New York basis.

Copra—Shipments were off $2.50 per ton. Offers were closely held at $227.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil dropped another ⅝c., selling at 23⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, ¾c. below the ceiling. Slow demand for refined weakened the market and was quoted nominally at 27¾c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Refined—Trading continued slow, but market remained unchanged at ceiling 28.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, due to limited supplies.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was inactive and the market was unchanged and nominal. Liquid was quoted at 32c. to 34c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, depending upon seller and delivery.

Olive—Lack of demand and liberal offerings of distressed oil for spot delivery continued to unsettle edible oil. Prices were more or less nominal at $3 to $3.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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livery, depending upon seller and quantity. Olive foots were in slow request and unchanged at 20c. to 21c. per pound, drums, on spot, according to quantity.

Peanut—This market broke sharply, declining 2c. for the week. Crude oil sold down to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was slow for both crude and refined grades. Refined oil was reduced to 27½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Prices of crude oil dropped ¼c. to ⅞c. below ceiling levels last week for old crop oil, reflecting the weakness of competing oils. Crude was quoted at 20¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for May delivery; 20c. June, and 19⅝c. July, same basis. September delivery was nominal at 18¼c. and October-December was traded at 16½c. Refined salad oil was easier at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crushings of soybeans in Canada during the first two months of this year totaled 84,629,000 pounds, against 49,027,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1950, according to the dominion's Bureau of Statistics. Oil production was 13,592,000 pounds in January-February, 1951, against 8,317,000 pounds in 1950. Cake and meal output amounted to 65,936,000 pounds during the period, versus 37,898,000 pounds a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 4 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	58	20.50	19.70	19.70S
July	112	20.15	19.10	19.15@19.10S
September	48	19.00	17.75	17.75S
October	44	16.73	16.10	16.10S
November	3	16.05	16.00	15.75@16.00
December	26	16.05	15.60	15.60S
January	1	15.60	15.60	15.25@15.50
March	2	15.60	15.60	15.20@15.45

Total sales, 294 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Light trading was reported for prompt delivery at 40½c., per pound, New York basis, with most sellers holding at ¼c. to ½c. more. Offers were light, especially for forward delivery.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—With crude coconut oil advanced ½c. per pound, demand was reported only fair. Trading on crude corn oil continued below ceiling, with refined dropping ½c. per pound. Castor oil prices remained firm as steady demand continued.

Following are tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, no. 1, 37c. per pound; no. 3, 36.75c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 42.10c. per pound; unbodied, 40.60c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 18.25c. per pound. Corn, crude, 23.75c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 28.07c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 23¼c. per pound, Texas; 23½c. per pound Valley; refined, 28.40c. per pound, Los Angeles; 28.30c. per pound, San Francisco. Linseed, 22.80c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 23.75c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 28c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 20½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 24.87c. per pound. Tung, 40½c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Lard—Cash lard was quoted nominally at 17.60c. per pound in tierces, Chicago, while loose brought 16.50c. per pound.

Tallow—Better grades were reported scarce last week. Fancy and special were said to be sold up for at least thirty days. There was little interest in lower grades. Prices were unchanged. Yellow grease was reported to have sold ¼c. under ceiling in the west.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Quiet demand was noted for all grades. Light pressed was unchanged and held at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, and alkali refined at 22½c., same basis. There was little activity in crude menhaden pending the setting of price ceilings by OPS.

Whale—The net result of the Norwegian whaling season, which closed on March 9, was about the same as last year, it has been reported. Total production of all Norwegian factories amounted to 931,000 barrels of whale oil and 121,774 barrels of sperm oil, as compared with 988,096 and 60,336 barrels, respectively, in the previous season. Total production of both whale and sperm oil has been sold, of which some 61,000 tons of whale oil and 5,000 tons of sperm oil have been reserved for the Norwegian market. Season has been exceptionally short, lasting only seventy-eight days.

Los Angeles—The past week brought forth talk of trading in new crop Monterey sardine

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oil at prices to be established when ceilings are confirmed. No trading was reported for old crop oil with supplies practically exhausted.

Fatty Acids

Trading in fatty acids was light and spotty last week as consumers operated cautiously pending the setting of price ceilings. OPS announced that ceiling prices will be established on vegetable fatty acids at an early date consistent with vegetable soap stock ceilings. Acidulated 95 percent corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean soapstock was ceiled at 12⅝c. per pound tankcars or wagons New York and 50 percent at 6⅛c. per pound, same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Supply of meal was still limited last week. Demand was slow, but prices were firm. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $83.50 to $85; $84.50 per ton, basis Memphis, $81 Georgia, and $84 North Carolina mills, May shipment. Several cars of 36 percent protein were available at $7 to $10 per ton less.

Linseed Meal—The preponderant edge of output over demand caused an easing of the market last week, and prices on linseed meal displayed a downward trend.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal turned soft again after displaying some strength on soybean meal firmness in the preceding week. Production was too much for current demand and prices tended lower. Extracted linseed meal for spot delivery was quoted $1 a ton lower than a week ago—at $55 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller linseed meal was priced at $56 a ton for spot shipment, also $1 lower for the week. June forward quotations were about $1 over spot prices.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	15,300,000	13,020,000
Since Sept. 1	643,570,000	584,831,000

Peanut Meal—Almost all available supplies of meal were sold and there still was interest from exporters for shipment abroad. The government exported peanuts, which means that there will be practically none released for crushing for two or three weeks.

Soybean Meal—Demand for meal continued fairly good and most producers maintained prices for shipment for May through September. Active export inquiry had a bullish tendency on the market. Forty-four percent soybean meal was quoted at $67 to $68 per ton Decatur, May shipment, and $70 to $71 for May-September shipment. Forty-one percent old process meal sold at $75 basis Mississippi Valley points, $80 Georgia, and $79 to $80 North Carolina mills, May shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was reported quiet, but the market was firm, reflecting the strength of crude replacements. African crude was quoted nominally at 72c. per pound, on spot and 70c. for forward delivery. Brazilian, 75c. on spot and 73c. for shipment. Refined grades were in limited supply and maintained at sellers ceilings.

Candelilla—Light stocks on the spot were unchanged and firmly held. Crude was quoted at 74c. to 76c. per pound, and refined, 78c. to 80c. per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba — Higher cost of shipment from Brazil and fewer offerings was reflected locally and spot market displayed a firmer tone. Shipments were quoted about 5c. per pound higher, and spot stocks were at least 2c. to 3c. higher. Consuming demand was quiet, with most of the trading between dealers. Quotations were still more or less nominal, No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.20 to $1.21 per pound, and refined, $1.25 to $1.26 on spot depending upon quantity. No. 1 yellow ranged from $1.30 to $1.31 and No. 2, $1.28 to $1.29.

Soybean 1950 World Output Estimated at All-Time High

World soybean production during 1950 is estimated at an all-time high of 631,000,000 bushels on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production was about one-fifth greater than in 1949 and surpassed the previous high of 1948 by 68,000,000 bushels.

Record crops were harvested in the United States and Canada, and production in China is believed to have been near average. About 93 percent of the 1950 world soybean output was produced in the United States, China, and Manchuria.

Menhaden Fish Products Installs Processing Kettles

The Menhaden Fish Products Company, Baltimore, Md., has installed new stainless processing kettles, especially designed by the company, to allow doubling the quantity of certain processed oils. The local paint industry absorbs much of the plant's output, but the major portion is shipped throughout the country. Its raw oils are obtained from Reedville, Va., and from Atlantic and Gulf Coast locations.

Crossett to Make Tall Oil

Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Ark., has announced plans calling for the construction of a sulphate soap acidulation plant to produce tall oil. The move marks the beginning of an expansion program by the concern into the byproduct field. Rust Engineering Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded the contract to erect the plant at an estimated cost of $150,000. The project is scheduled for completion later this year.

Soybean Report Delayed

The April report on stocks of soybeans and flaxseed, originally scheduled for release April 30, will be released on May 8, the Department of Agriculture announced. The delay was necessary because the data collected by the Bureau of Census will not be available until about that date.

Trade Briefs

Robert deS. Couch has been appointed an assistant in the government controls division of General Foods Corporation, New York.

Walter F. Straub, head of W. F. Straub Company, Chicago, has been appointed a consultant on marketing and food distribution to the Department of Agriculture.

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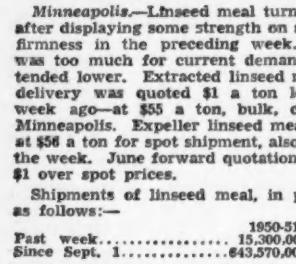
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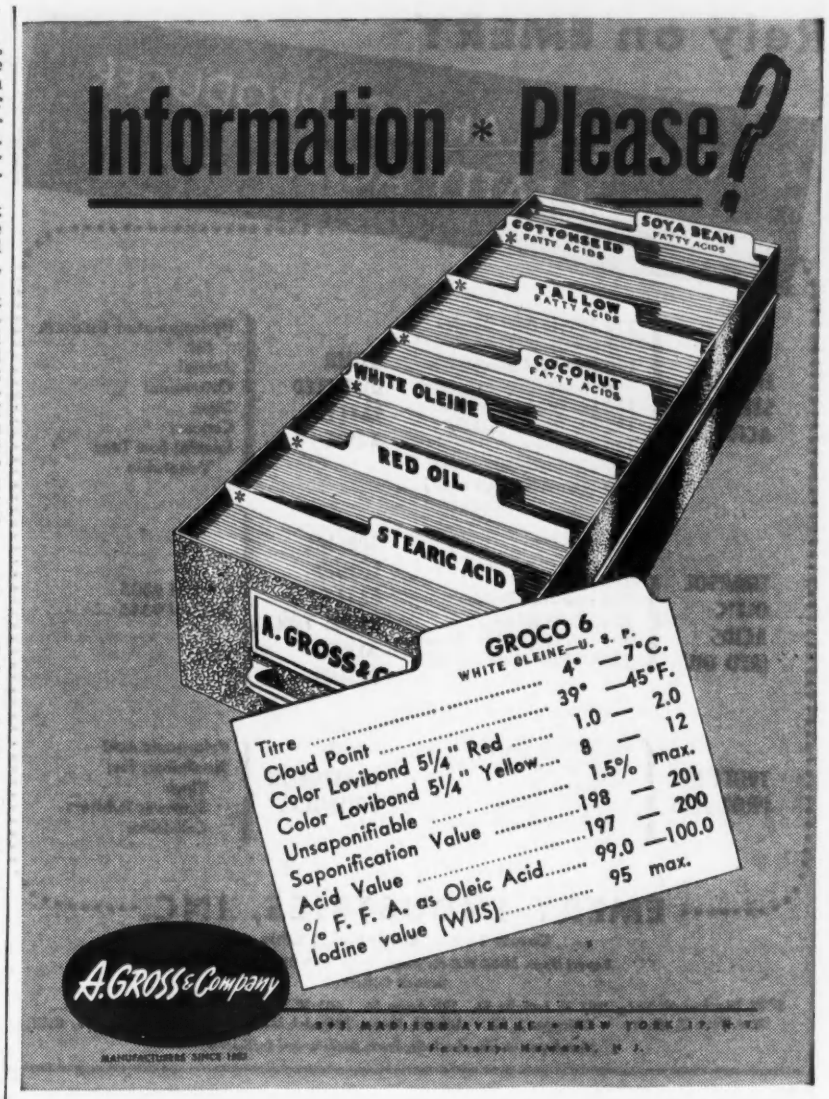
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Britain's 1950 Oils and Fats Imports Were 1,540,000 Tons

The United Kingdom imported 1,656,000 short tons of oilseeds, fats, and oils on an oil equivalent basis in 1950, just about the same as in 1949, according to William Kling, assistant agricultural attache, American Embassy, London. Excluding whale oil production on United Kingdom ships, net imports (oil equivalent) totaled 1,540,000 short tons in both 1949 and 1950. This is slightly above the 1938 level of imports when domestic production, including whale oil, ran about 100,000 tons higher than in 1950.

Total requirements at the present rate of consumption are about 1,870,000 short tons per year. Domestic production, including the catch of United Kingdom whaling ships in foreign waters, accounts for some 185,000 tons. Thus the United Kingdom is dependent on imports for 90 percent of its supplies. This dependence on outside sources increases to more than 95 percent if the oils from United Kingdom whaling ships are classified as imports. In 1949-50, domestic slaughter fat and lard production yielded only 55,000 tons, followed by butter at 21,000 tons. The only other domestic sources were small quantities of linseed oil and herring oil.

Argentina Sees Linseed Oil Flaxseed Exports Cut in '52

Most of Argentina's exportable flaxseed and linseed oil is already committed for shipment and only minimum carry-over stocks are expected at the end of 1951, according to C. A. Boonstra, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. This will mean a sharp reduction in 1952 exports unless the flaxseed area is doubled this season. An increase of this magnitude is not considered likely.

The sunflower seed crop has progressed fairly well in spite of cool weather and the trade believes production may approach 1,200,000 short tons, based on early harvest reports. However, much of the crop is late and production could be reduced considerably if killing frosts occur before mid-May. Assuming the present outlook for sunflower seed, cottonseed and peanuts, the maximum production of edible vegetable oils in prospect for this season is 385,000 short tons. About 200,000 short tons will be needed in Argentina, and the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) is already selling against the balance, finding a brisk foreign demand at favorable prices.

General Foods Names Walters Research Head

Roy H. Walters, formerly manager of division laboratory relations, has been promoted to the position of director of research and development for the General Foods Corporation, New York. He joined General Foods as a chemical engineer at the company's Post cereals division, Battle Creek, Mich., in 1934. He moved to the company's central laboratories in Hoboken, N. J., in 1939, and later headed the chemical engineering division and was director of the engineering research laboratories. He was named technical assistant to the director of research and development in April, 1950.

Bids Wanted

Adhesive, sealing, 13,750 pounds, Marine Corps Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia 46, Pa, invitation 1059-DPQ-51, May 18.

Ammonium chloride, 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8769, May 14.

Baking powder, 34,916 pounds, Bureau of Prisons (Washington 25) invitation 4052, May 11.

Bentonite, 80,000 pounds, Bureau of Reclamation (P.O. Box 839, Cody, Wyoming) invitation 601-R-2004-A, May 17.

Chemicals, including oxalic acid, barium sulphate, petroleum ether, glycerin, magnesium sulphate, methyl salicylate, merthiolate, Panama Canal, General Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) circular 8032, May 9.

Chlorinating agent, 17,906 five-pound cans, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 1169, May 14.

Cresolic disinfectant, 75,000 gallons, Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 1795, May 25.

Detergent, dishwashing, 3,200,000 pounds, Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 1602, May 23.

Drugs in dosage form, including sedatives, antihistaminics, insulin, penicillin, vitamins, etc., Panama Canal, General Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) circular 8032, May 9; methantheline bromide tablets, 66,528 bottles of 100, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 2443-N, May 9.

Gases: welding, acetylene, 12,000 cubic feet, hydrogen, 15,000 cubic feet, and oxygen, 15,000 cubic feet, as required from July 1 through September 30, 1951, Reese Air Force Base, Texas, invitation 48, May 29; acetylene, anhydrous ammonia, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and oxygen, as required, Veterans Administration, Bedford, Mass., invitation 6, May 14; methyl chloride, anhydrous ammonia, oxygen, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, helium, oxygen, carbon dioxide, prestolite, as required, V. A. Hospital No. 5173, Butler, Pa., invitation 5, May 17; chlorine, as required from July 1, V. A., Bedford, Mass., invitation 7, May 14.

Grease cleaning compound, unspecified quantity, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., invitation 470, May 11.

Hydrochloric acid, 100,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8770, May 21.

Insecticide: pyrethrum concentrate, 700 gallons, Army Engineer Corps, San Francisco, invitation ENG-1723, May 11; DDT, 1,080 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 4228, May 10; DDT with pyrethrum low pressure Aerosol bombs, 1,200, same (Seattle 4) invitation 5-3010-1, May 10; DDT, 5,000 pounds, Panama Canal, General Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) circular 8032, May 9.

Laundry sour, 30,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8787, May 23.

Nitric acid, 360 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8781, May 9.

Oil emulsion T-13, 89,200 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-243, May 17.

Paint & allied products: paint, oil, 1,000 gallons, Westover Air Force Base, Mass., invitation 89, May 14; paint, red lead base, spec. TT-P-86A, 13,100 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,066, May 21; varnish, asphalt, jet black, 35,000 gallons, invitation B-54,064, May 17; paint, various, 578 gallons, Quartermaster, Fort Bragg, N. C., invitation ENG-101, May 10; enamel, 600 gallons, and paint, 5,150 gallons, Quartermaster, Fort Benning, Ga., invitation 78, May 14; enamel, semigloss, 400 gallons Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28986, May 14; paint, resin base emulsion, 1,000 gallons, and varnish, 336 containers, same (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-13954, May 10; coating, reflectorized, retro-directive, airport runways, 900 gallons, Army Engineers Corps, San Francisco, invitation ENG-1728, May 14.

Pepper, black, ground, 120,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 1160, May 15.

Phosphoric acid, 26,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8781, May 9; metal conditioner, unspecified quantity, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J. invitation 473, May 11.

Pigment, dry: mercuric oxide, 16,000 pounds, Navy Dept. (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-54,065, May 21; aluminum stearate, 120,000 pounds, invitation B-54,058, May 17.

Quebracho, boiler feed water, approx. 200,000 pounds, Veterans Administration Center, Bath, N.Y. invitation 1, May 10.

Shrinkproofing emulsion, 16,000 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-241, May 16.

Sodium perborate, 2,200 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8780, May 22.

Sodium resinate, 15,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8768, May 21.

Soft soap, 4,125 pounds, Panama Canal, General Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) circular 8032, May 9.

Trichlorethylene, 26,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8778, May 22; vapor degreasing, 15,000 gallons, invitation 8782, May 16.

Trisodium phosphate, 3,400 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Seattle 4) invitation 5-3010-1, May 10; 178,300 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-240, May 15.

Turpentine, 1,500 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28988, May 16.

Water purification tablets, iodine, 3,706,000 bottles of fifty, Quartermaster procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 1166, May 22.

Water repellant, 12,478 pounds, Army Quartermaster Depot, 124 Grand Avenue, Oakland, California, invitation 220, May 21.

Weedkiller, 1,375 gallons, Quartermaster, Fort Eustis, Va., invitation 297, May 10.

Yeast, 71,704 pounds, Bureau of Prisons (Washington 25) invitation 4052, May 11.

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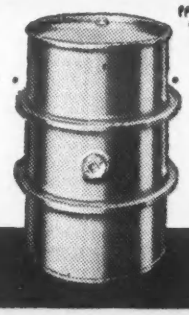

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1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—32" x 32" Smith Vaile Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices.

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4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

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2—Rotex Sifters, 40 x 84", deck #11 20 x 48"; also 4—No. 71 40 x 84" Roball ALL STAINLESS STEEL SIFTERS.

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3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

10—La Bour Centrifugal Pumps, #10W, #15W, 20 W, R-55 alloy.

9—Steel Mixing Tanks: 15 x 13', 11 x 7', 10 x 7', 5 x 4' with agitators, steam coils; 8' x 30' horizontal.

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STAINLESS Steel EVAPORATOR ASME code built; good for Vacuum and 75PSI in Jacket; 3'6" dia. x 6' complete with condenser and removable basket type calandria with stainless tubes.

NEW Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles from 50 gal. to 500 gal. ready to ship on the day we receive your order. Special Stainless Tanks fabricated to your specifications.

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Conical, copper, 20", 2.7 cu. ft. (3).

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Bird, 36" x 50", cont. rubber covered, SS.
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Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.

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Large quantity stainless steel, rubber lined, Karbate and Haveg. Write for list.

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48" x 40", Buflovak, steel (5).

KETTLES
40 gal., SS, jackt'd., 40#, hinged covers (8).

KILNS, COOLERS, DRYERS
#502-20 Rotor Louvre.
3' x 48' x ⅜" shell.
4'6" x 40' Traylor.
6' x 14' x 9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
7'6" x 60' x ½" shell.

MILLS & PULVERIZERS
16" x 40", three roll.
22" x 12", four cage.
Stedman, four cage.
Size B, Abbe.
#3 Williams.
36" x 24", Jeffrey.
#2 Mikro.

MIXERS
#3 Super Ajax, 173 gals.
Champion, type E, size 2, 110 gals.
Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Blystone, 48" x 67", 500 gals. (2).
Readco, 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Paddle, double shaft, 1,050 gals. (NEW).
Alpha, double screw, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).

PIPE
Haveg, rubber lined, Karbate and stainless steel. Write for list.

PRESSES—Tablet
Colton, rotary, type 200 RP (3).
Colton, rotary, type 2RP (2).
Colton, pelleting, type 3-DT (9).

PRESSURE VESSELS
3,500 gal., 5' x 24' x ¾", 225 PSI (5).
8,200 gal., 6' x 40' x 2", 225 PSI (2).
10,000 gal., 8' x 27' x 1", 225 PSI (2).
16,000 gal., 8' x 45' x ¾", 150 PSI, welded (4).

STORAGE TANKS
350 gal., 3' x 6'6" x ¼".
1,150 gal., 54" x 9' x 5/16", ⅜" heads (2).
1,600 gal., 8' x 7' x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal., 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
3,000 gal., 5' x 21' x ¼", type 430 SS.
9,600 gal., 11' x 13'9" x ⅜" (NEW).
13,500 gal., 10' x 21'6" x 1".
15,300 gal., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
16,200 gal., 10'6" x 25' x ¼".

TANK CAR TANKS
6,500 gal., 76" x 27'10" overall, 11" & 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads (40).

TOWERS
36" x 11", Haveg.
24" x 94", rubber lined.
20" x 63" steel.
72" x 29'8" SS Bubble Cap.
5' x 43' steel Bubble Cap.
6' x 44', scrubber, steel.

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET DIGBY 8-0373 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ⅜ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL :-: Liquidating large Chemical Plant—write for complete lists of equipment.

Crystallizers—Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Leaves
Stills—Tanks of All Shapes and Sizes

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#
Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

NEWMAN TALLOW & SOAP MACHINERY CO.
1051-1059 W. 35th St. Chicago 9, Ill.

Fork Lift-Ross 19HT 7500#, Pneu. Tires.
Roller Mills—3—J. H. Day.
Bucket Elev. 9x5—12x22—60'c/c.
Ball Mills, Hardinge 4½'x16", 6'x22", 6'x48"-8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x16", 54x20.
Lightnin' Mixers, 2D4—Xpl. pf. 2HP—Mixer-Link Belt, 54x36.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26", 24x36.
Filter Press—42" C.I. Shriver.
Filter Sparkler 18-12, Laughlin continuous.
Vac. Shelf Dryer—Stokes—30x36.
Screen-Tyler Hummer Double.
Tanks, Rubberlined, 1,600 gal., rectangular.

LAWLER COMPANY
Lawler Place, Matuchen, N. J.
MEtuchen 6-0245

AUTOCLAVE

42" DIA x 24' VERTICAL WELDED

Inspected and Approved For 400 lb. Pressure

EMSCO EQUIPMENT CO.
AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
73 Hyatt Ave., Newark 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Send For Our Latest Bulletin

We Will Gladly Discuss Any of Your Equipment Problems With You At Your Plant.

Autoclaves, 2 Gals. to 3,500 Gals.
Centrifugals, Bird, Rubber Covered.
27 New 100 Gals. S.S. Tanks.
S.S. Lab. Double Arm Mixer, motor.
S.S. Tumbling Blender, 5' x 5'.
1,000 Gals. Copper Still, Jktd.
2 S.S. Pressure Filters, 24 leaves.
C.I. Drum Dryer, 60" x 78", 10 HP motor.
750 Glass Lined Kettle, Jktd. & Agtd.

These Are Only a Few Items As Listed
WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

For Better Buys and Service
Phone SOuth 8-4451-9264-8782
You Can BANK on the

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.

289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

OFFERINGS FROM STOCK

DRYERS AND KILNS

3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Buffalo, Devine & Stokes.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20" Also Rotary Vac. Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray, Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, ±200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30" 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland, Oliver, Feinco & Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals. Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 150 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—Leominster ±0 Rotary Cutter.
1—±00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—±1, & ±0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40"
1—9"x24" 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes. Rotary Cutters Lab to 40 HP. Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers. 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Ross Lab. Double Arm Jack Mixer, 2 qts.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000± Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60" Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

MISC AND SPECIALS

Stokes R Tablet Machine, 2½" dia.
Colton ±4T Tablet Machine, 1¼".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard auto. Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Filling Machines, Liquid, Paste and Powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps, Steam, Belt & Motor Driven.
Houchin 5000± Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

YOU CAN BE SURE WITH M. E. C.

For Sale

3—Stainless Steel 2,700 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
3—Stainless Steel 900 gal. Jack. Tanks with Agitators.
1—Stainless Steel Autoclave 75 gal. Jack. & Agitated 500# internal, 125# jacket.
1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
1—Mikro No. 2FF Pulverizer, S.S. & Brze. Const. 10 H.P.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Press, 26 ch.
1—Shriver 42" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, 56 ch.
2—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" & 40" x 120"—Motor Drive.
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vacuum Crystallizer.
1—W. & P. Double Arm 100 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer.
1—Flaker 4' x 9'—Motor Drive.
6—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 4,000 to 25,000 gals.

Send for Bulletin A-27 with listings of several Hundred Desirable Units

WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.

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New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

"Geared to Serve You"

Sharples 16V S.S. pressuretite centrifuge—MD.
Shriver 56" wood filter press—wash., C.D.
Fitzpatrick model, D, S.S. comminuting machine—7½ H.P., MD.
Baker-Perkins, 290 gal. double arm jack. mixer.
Eppenbach ½ H.P. colloid mill.
3,000-lb. dry powder mixer—ribbon-paddle type.

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JASPER MACHINERY CO., INC.
"Geared to Serve You"
1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHelsea 3-9010-9011

FOB BROOKLYN USA

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

1—SZEGVARI STAINLESS STEEL ATTRITER, 60 GALLONS, 5 HP MOTOR.
1—NICKEL 350 GALLON STILL, 18" ALUMINUM COLUMN BY 15' WITH ALUMINUM TUBE CONDENSER.
3—50 GALLON STAINLESS STEEL STILLS.
1—SPERRY 30" x 30" FILTER PRESS, CAST IRON, 28 CHAMBERS, RATCHET CLOSING.
1—SHRIVER 24" FILTER PRESS, CLOSED DELIVERY, 24 CHAMBERS, RATCHET CLOSING.
1—MOJONNIER STAINLESS STEEL VAC STILL, JACKETED AND AGITATED, 100 GALS. WITH 5 HP DOUBLE MOTION AGITATOR.
1—DEVINE VACUUM SHELF DRYER, COMPLETE WITH 10 SHELVES 40" x 43", WITH CONDENSER, RECEIVER, AND PUMP.
1—LOUISVILLE TUBULAR DRYER, 4'6" x 25', MD.
1—ROYLE #1/2 EXTRUDER, WITH 2 HP MOTOR.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

SPERRY 42" WOOD FILTER PRESS, 54 CHAMBERS; CLOSED DISCHARGE.

This press has a hydraulic opening and closing device. Excellent condition and ready for immediate delivery. Priced reasonable. FOB our plant.

Address inquiries:

J. T. Baker Chemical Company
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
Phillipsburg, New Jersey

Phone 5-2151 Extension 54

2—Kux Rotary Pellett Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
8—Stokes Rotary Pellett Presses, RD-3 & RD-4, 16 punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel.
2—Mikro Pulverizers: ±2-S1 & Bantam.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal., 80 gal., 325 gal., closed.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10" to 30".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
2—Sweetland Filters, ±2 & ±5.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
3—Kinney Rotary Pumps, 6" & 10".
2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 89A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.
1—Heavy duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
2—Copper Beer Still Columns, 24" & 30" dia., with condensers, etc.
6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 100 sq. ft.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1507 W THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA.

FOR SALE

Ball Mill: Abbe 50 gal. jacketed.
Centrifugal: Rochester 30" copper basket.
Evaporator: Buflovak triple effect, 300 sq ft.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Vacuum Drum Dryers: Buflovak 5' x 12'.
Glass lined Tanks: 200 gal. open top.
Dryer: Devine 5-shelf vacuum.
Filter: Sparkler 14-S-8 jktd., stain. steel.
Filter Presses: 12, 18, 24" cast iron.
Clarifier: De Laval ±600 multiple
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lb. capacities.
Autoclave: 10 gal Buflovak, cast iron
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith Stokes. Triangle Gump. McMinn Day. Howes.
Screens: Rotex ±11, 20, 42, Roball ±32.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W North Ave Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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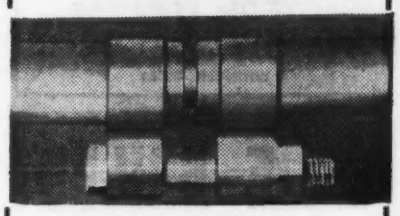
Close Full Removable Head Drums the Modern Way—Use DRUM PARTS SYSTEM



New, Simple Method Saves Time—Lowers Costs!

Study the illustration above and you will instantly notice the exceptional neatness and simplicity of the closure.

This closure—made with a "Spin-Seal" Bolted Locking Ring—is different from the common locking ring. It is improved by having the nut enclosed as an integral part of the lug. The nut can't get lost and it saves much time in making closures.

Used with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND OHIO

WE WILL BUY YOUR Surplus Chemicals

SOLVENTS WAXES OILS RESINS DRUGS ETC.

WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
All offers held in strictest confidence

Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
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Stokes High Vacuum Pumps—212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

Battery three 5,000 gallon steel mixing tanks, including 15 H.P. heavy duty medium speed turbine type mixer. Harrop Chemical Company, 125 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City 2, N. J. JO Sq. 2-3012.

For Sale: Heavy 4 section steel lined tank, 5580 gals.; Copper cistern tank, 1600 gals. automatic drum fillers; GE 2 hp explosion proof motor, Ingersoll Rand pump 220-440 v. 3460 rpm; GE ¼ hp motor Ingersoll Rand pump 220 v. 1725 rpm. Pine Chemical Corp., 349 Lincoln St., Hingham, Mass.

55—Cypress Tanks—approximately 3200 gal. cap. each, 9′ dia. by 8′, with four 4″ x 6″ molded end pieces, 12″ x 17″ manhole, with iron inward swinging cover, eight ¾″ galvanized steel hoops, and patent tightening lug, four bell base screw jack floor stands, pitched interior, shellacked and painted exterior, like new, replacement cost today according to manufacturer $1000 each; we offer immediate delivery at considerably less than half of new, still erected and inspection invited at Grunewald Brewery, American Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE

500 gallon still, steel, jacketed and agitated, with 21″ steel fractionating column.
Devine vacuum shelf dryer, 10 shelf, 39 x 43, complete.
Stainless Steel, jacketed and agitated kettle, 100 gallons.
Stainless Steel vacuum still, jacketed and agitated, 100 gallons.
Filterpresses: 24″ cast iron, 12″ Heresite.
2 Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuters, 5 HP.

WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

ARTHUR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CO.
29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
WHitehall 4-2928

CODE BOILER

305 HP

Mfgd. Wickes Boiler Co. 1942
Water Tube-250 lbs.—Stamped 3 NB 833 — Used 6 Years
150 lb. Pressure — Excellent Condition.

ALSO

TANK CARS and STORAGE TANKS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

PHONE - WRITE - WIRE

BRIGGS & TURIVAS
PHONE 7392
BOX 448 IMPERIAL, PA.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Two Filters—Sweetland Filter #5, 24″ diameter, 29-plate, 185 sq ft.; Sietz Model EK 23 x 23, 100-plate, filter plates of coated aluminum, can be used for water, wine, beer, or similar. Grunewald Brewery, American Street and Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale 18 new underwriters label heavy welded horizontal steel storage tanks 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 gal. cap. for chemicals or petroleum. Low prices. L. M. Stanhope, Rosemont, Penna.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes—Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 678.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Pharmaceutical manufacturing laboratory: bulk suppliers, liquids, tablets, vitamin specialties. Private formula work, wafers our specialty. Get our prices before buying. Write or phone. U N Laboratories, 24 Horatio Street, New York 14, N.Y. Phone ORegon 5-3569.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 810.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box #04, 1474 Broadway New York 18, N. Y.

WANTED

Rotary Vacuum Drier

up to 250 cu. ft. volume

H. Lichtenberg
LAMEX CHEMICAL CORP.
25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Digby 4-4543

SPECIAL OFFERING
FOR SALE

Used Steel Storage Tanks

2—12,000 gallon horizontal 10′ diameter x 20′0″ long.
4—20,000 gallon capacity 10′4″ x 31′3″ long.
1—20,000 gallon capacity coiled 10′ diameter x 34′6″ long.
1—20,000 gallon 2-compartment horizontal tank 10′4″ x 31′3′ long.

In excellent condition—priced to liquidate. Immediate delivery

PHONE WIRE WRITE
NEWHALL-MARSHALL-WOOD, INC.
50 Church Street New York 7, N.Y.
PHONE COrtlandt 7-8090

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted—Sales manager with technical background and experience in textile finishing to handle sales and technical service for a complete and established line of fungicides. Compensation dependent on background and results. Replies will be held in strictest confidence. OPD 801.

Adhesive salesman: Young man experienced in solvent based rubber adhesives for industrial use. Chemical background preferred. Excellent opportunity with long established manufacturer in Newark area. Salary open. Please give full information in first reply. OPD 796.

Wanted—Nationally known producer of basic raw materials used by manufacturers of paint, varnish and allied products needs two men to take charge of sales and technical service—one for the entire west coast with headquarters in Los Angeles area, and the other for the entire south and southwest sections of the United States. Must be college graduates, chemistry majors, at least five years background with reputable paint and varnish manufacturer as technical men in either laboratory or manufacturing. Preference will be given to individuals having successfully sold raw materials or supplies. Our own men know of this ad. Replies strictly confidential. OPD 800.

POSITIONS WANTED

Over four years foreign sales manager; later promoted divisional manager, large New York corporation's chemical division. Personally introduced new chemical abroad, selling and setting up profitable selling agencies. As divisional manager had full authority over purchase raw materials, sales, production, office. Salary $7,000. Prefer commission basis if selling for good concern with top product. Widely traveled U.S. and foreign; age 44; married; car; unusal references. Car lot selling, bids, contracts are my specialties. OPD 809.

SERVICES OFFERED

Canadian Pharmaceutical manufacturer in Toronto with modern equipment, up-to-date laboratory, experienced technical staff—seeks contract work; dry powder capsule filling, tablet making or any pharmaceutical product. Can supply raw materials also assist in package design if required. OPD 811.

POLYETHYLENE DRUM LINERS

Case Liners and Bags of All Sizes

CANTON CONTAINERS, Inc.
1101 NINTH ST. S. E. • CANTON, OHIO

PRICES HIGH! SELL NOW!
URGENTLY NEEDED

Pigments, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plasticizers, Solvents, Dyes, Oils, Waxes, Alkalies, Phosphates, etc.

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970

Drug Act Amendment

—Continued from page 5

trol of the drug industry and medical profession which the food and drug act does not contemplate," he declared.

Significance of Control

"The significance of this control is indicated by saying that it is a life and death control of non-prescription drugs and a dominating control of prescription drugs; that it may be directed or slanted to achieve a government concept of medical care; that it is an important step toward socialized medicine, and that it will be exercised by an executive who is the government leader for such medicine.

"The third objection to this administrative authority is that it is certain to increase the cost of medical care to an important extent that cannot be measured now. For this authority is bound to be progressively exercised; it can only be exercised to convert non-prescription drugs into more expensive prescription ones, and there is a wide area for its marginal exercise, which is open for infinite government exploration."

NARD Supports Bill

Chief proponent of the bill is the National Association of Retail Druggists, whose spokesman, Roy S. Warnack, owner and operator of the Warnack Pharmacy, Los Angeles, charged that the use of these prescription legends is being abused by the manufacturers in order to escape the responsibility for proper labeling of their products. Many useful drugs that are perfectly safe for lay use carry the legend, he said, and because of that fact, if sold without a prescription are misbranded and the seller is in violation of the law.

NPA Issues First

—Continued from page 4

almost entirely by NPA industry divisions. There will be on funneling of material to a prime contractor as in the case of "A" products.

Regulation No. 3 provides a similar method for converting outstanding orders for other than controlled material needed to complete an authorized production schedule into orders bearing a DO rating with the related allotment number.

"Production material" as the term is used in regulation No. 3 includes fabricated parts and sub-assemblies, and any material other than a controlled material which will be physically incorporated in the scheduled products. It includes chemicals used directly in production and also containers and packaging materials required to make deliveries.

Agriculture Dept. Gets Only 8 Fertilizer Bids

Bids were opened by the Department of Agriculture May 1 for the purchase of an undetermined quantity of fertilizers for distribution under the soil conservation program. Indicative of the unsettled conditions and outlook for fertilizer materials, only eight offers to supply the fertilizer were received.

The invitation asked for prices on superphosphate of 18, 19, or 20 percent, also 0-14-14 and 0-20-20 grades of mixed fertilizers. Suppliers also were asked to quote on the addition of fifty pounds of borax per ton of the mixed fertilizers needed for Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The bidders and their offers were:—

Consolidated Rendering Company, 600 tons of 0-14-14 at $35 per ton.

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 44,200 tons of 20 percent superphosphate at $24.43 per ton; 15,000 tons of 0-14-14 at $35.30 per ton, and 800 tons of 0-20-20 at $49.16, f.o.b. Baltimore. Add $2.25 per ton for borax.

Midwestern Phosphate Corporation, 600 tons of 0-20-20 at $42 per ton, f.o.b. Atlanta or Savannah.

E. F. Pringle Company, 2,500 tons of 20 percent superphosphate at $18.65 per ton; 1,400 tons of 0-14-14 at $30.12 and 800 tons of 0-20-20 at $43.78, f.o.b. Charleston. Add $2.50 per ton for borax.

Southern Fertilizer Chemical Company, 700 tons of 0-14-14 at $28 per ton, f.o.b. Savannah. Add $3 per ton extra for borax.

Stauffer Chemical Company, 800 tons of 18 percent superphosphate at $27.70 per ton, f.o.b. Stege, Calif.

I. P. Thomas & Son Company, 3,000 tons of 20 percent superphosphate at $24 per ton; 3,000 tons of 0-14-14 at $31.50 per ton, and 3,000 tons of 0-20-20 at $43.50 per ton, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J. Add $1.50 per ton extra for borax.

Summers Fertilizer Company, 6,000 tons of 0-14-14 at $32.42 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore, and 2,000 tons of 0-14-14 at $35.94 per ton, f.o.b. Searsport, Me. Add $7 per ton extra for borax.

Antibiotics in Animal Feeds Exempted from Certification

Antibiotic drugs no longer need to be certified by the federal Food and Drug Administration when they are used as an ingredient in the manufacture of animal feed supplements. The exemption from certification was granted by the agency in an order published in the *Federal Register* of April 28 and made effective immediately.

In order to comply with the exemption requirement, the drugs must be conspicuously labeled that they are for use as an ingredient in the manufacture of animal feed supplements and they must contain one or more suitable denaturants making them unfit for human use. Nor can they be represented for use in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease. The exemption also extends to the animal feed containing antibiotic drugs.

The same order of the agency also amended its existing regulations relating to the certification of antibiotics so as to provide for the certification of crystalline penicillin O tablets; for modification of the packaging requirements for procaine penicillin in oil, procaine penicillin for aqueous injection, procaine penicillin and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection, streptomycin sulphate and dihydrostreptomycin sulphate solution; for a change in the expiration date of certification of procaine penicillin for inhalation therapy from eighteen to twenty-four months; and for use of the term "bacitracin vaginal suppositories" in lieu of the term "bacitracin tablets" when such tablets are represented for vaginal use.

Du Pont Promotes Mitchell

Appointment of Theodore J. Mitchell as industrial sales manager of the finishes division of E. I. du Pont DeNemours & Co. in the Chicago region, has been announced. Mr. Mitchell joined du Pont at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1926. He was made regional transportation sales manager at Chicago in 1945, assistant regional industrial sales manager there in 1948, and went to San Francisco in July, 1949, as regional industrial sales manager. In his new position in Chicago he succeeds Whitney S. Robertson, who was promoted to assistant manager of industrial sales of the finishes division in Wilmington.

Trade Briefs

Mohawk Petroleum Corporation has opened a geologic office in Midland, Tex., under the direction of Frank E. Lewis.

Warren A. Beman, staff member in charge of textile work for the chemical products division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has been appointed to direct chemical products development for the company.

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Mica and Tungsten Get Price Control Exemption

Sales of raw mica, mica parts, and tungsten ores and sales to Federal agencies of tungsten concentrates produced from foreign ore were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization May 1. It is anticipated other items will be added from time to time to the list of exempted industrial materials. The action by OPS is contained in General Overriding Regulation 9.

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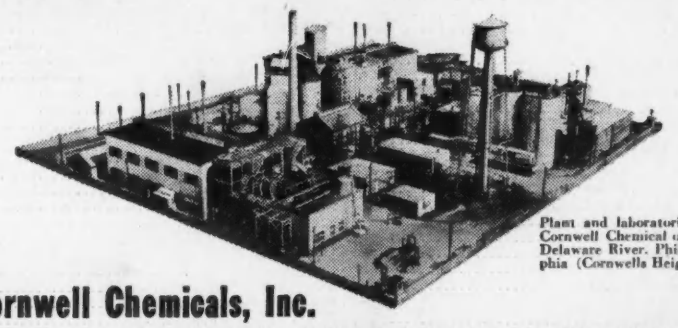

Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights).

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